

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.

## THE HEALTH OF TOWNS.

LORD MORPETH's bill for the Improvement of the Sanitary Condition of Towns has got into Committee of the House, but it seems to be doubtful whether any real progress will be made with it this session. As a measure it is very obviously incomplete. In an age which has been called, not inaptly, "the age of great cities," a bill has been introduced into Parliament, after a grand preliminary flourish of trumpets, to provide for the better drainage, ventilation, and general health of the great cities and towns of the empire; but London, the metropolis, and Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin, the three next largest cities, have been omitted, with all the towns of Scotland and Ireland, from its operations! This is odd enough as a commencement; and the only excuse offered for the omission is as odd as the fact itself. London and the metropolitan boroughs are too mighty to be included in any bill. They must have a bill of their own. Scotland and Ireland are in precisely the same condition, being too important to be governed by the same act as that which shall govern the greater and more important division of the Empire, which goes by the name of England. The truth is, that Lord Morpeth has not courage and energy enough to grapple with the local interests that may be injuriously affected by the operations of a general measure. He tries his 'prentice hand upon the small cities and towns; reserving the larger ones for a future opportunity, when he shall have acquired more skill, and when he shall be better instructed in the necessary workmanship. In the meantime opposition has arisen in various quarters. The towns to be affected are in arms against it; and the towns and cities not immediately menaced join the opposition, in the hope that if they succeed in defeating the partial measure, the whole question may be adjourned indefinitely.

For our own parts we cannot but regret that Lord Morpeth and the sanitary reformers did not bring forward a complete measure, which, without interfering too much, or in any way unjustly, with local management, would have secured an object of which it is im-

possible to over-estimate the importance. The sanitary improvement of large towns is a question as interesting to the rich as to the poor. If the poor live in filth and misery, and fever be engendered from the union of that prolific pair, the poor are not the only sufferers. The vitiation of the air that begins in the hovels of the humble spreads to the palaces of the proud. The malaria that decimates the population in the over-crowded dwellings of the needy takes a tithe in the abodes of the wealthy. The well-being of one portion of society is intimately connected with the well-being of all, so that no class can be independent of the sufferings of another. This truth is confessed. The rich and the powerful have not shown an indifference to the question, but, on the contrary, have taken much interest in it. We are convinced that all classes, high and low, would have cordially supported the Government in a measure that would have been effectual without being arbitrary, and that would have secured due central control without annihilating the local and municipal management, to which the people are accustomed, and which enters so intimately into the spirit of our institutions.

We do not join the outcry against "CENTRALISATION"—an outcry in which many persons take part who are ignorant of what is meant by it. Centralisation is considered in the light of some terrible and vague evil; something despotic, as well as incomprehensible; dreadful, and not to be defined; and totally subversive of the free-agency to which we have been accustomed. Much of the odium heaped upon Lord Morpeth and his coadjutors in the task of Sanitary Reform has had its origin in this feeling. Yet we think, without agreeing with those who are always crying out against Centralisation, and making a bugaboo of the word to scare the unthinking, that there is a limit to it which it is not prudent and desirable to overstep. Local management should not be entirely fettered by a Board sitting at a distance. It is sufficient that local management should be responsible to a central authority for

errors or neglect of duty. It is not fitting that local management should be entirely superseded. To its alleged defects in this particular the measure owes much of the opposition it has excited; and if, even at this advanced period of the session, the Government would boldly meet the two great and only real objections to Lord Morpeth's bill by extending it to London, the metropolitan boroughs and to Scotland and Ireland, and affirm the principle of local management, subject to central control, they would rally around them so vast an amount of support from all ranks and conditions of the people, as to render certain their success in carrying it.

There are various matters of the utmost importance to the well-being of the community which centralism must originate, before localism can administer. Sanitary Reform is one of them. Occupied in the exclusive pursuit of wealth—each individual for himself—the pursuit of the public health has never been the business of society. People have swarmed into towns in the search for employment, and have been huddled together at the cheapest rate. The increase of the general wealth has but increased this particular evil. As long as the traffic of the town was duly cared for, and no obstruction existed to the thoroughfare, the least possible attention was paid in any place to drainage and cleanliness. There are thousands and tens of thousands of people in all our large towns who have no idea of the benefits from which they are shut out, in being deprived of fresh air and fresh water. There are thousands and tens of thousands who were born in filth and live in filth, without a knowledge of the blessings of cleanliness. Unaided and undirected localism can do nothing for such people as those. It has neither the means nor the authority for reforms and alterations so extensive as would be required to drain a whole parish, and build houses where the essentials of health and the decencies of civilisation might be placed within the reach of the poorest of the population. It requires more power than they possess to demolish the old dwellings—more money than they can



EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"THE DEATH BED OF ROBERT, KING OF NAPLES."—PAINTED BY A. ELMORE, A.R.A.—(SEE PAGE 314.)

command to construct the new. A national system, directed by a central authority, is absolutely necessary to set in motion the local machinery which would be adequate to the task of effectually improving the sanatory state of London, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bristol, Merthyr, Cork, Dublin, Limerick, Glasgow, Paisley, Edinburgh, Dundee, and such busy conglomerations of the people as exist in them. No local effort could be entrusted with a task so utterly beyond its power. Parliament, which is itself a centralisation, must delegate authority for this purpose to some other central body, before a reasonable hope of success can be entertained. Such a central body should aid and strengthen, not supersede and destroy local agency. If it did no more than this, the foolish outcry against centralisation, as being "un-English," would die out, and people would acknowledge that a Board of Health was as necessary as a Board of Privy Council, a War Office, an Admiralty, a Court of Chancery, or a House of Commons; and that one was no more "un-English" than the other.

For our parts, without adopting the silly word, we think that if centralisation, meaning thereby central control, be "un-English," that filth is "un-English," fever "un-English," and the physical and moral debasement of a teeming population still more decidedly "un-English." There are many things "un-English" having reference to the sanatory condition of the people which it would be very much for the advantage of the English to introduce. A tax upon windows is an exclusively English tax, which is extremely prejudicial to the public health. It would be very desirable if the Government could do without it, and give us an "un-English" exemption from its operation. The excise duty upon soap is also a very English impost, which is highly prejudicial to the public health. We should be very grateful to the Minister who would relieve the people of it, although Lord Granby perhaps might object to the relief as being quite as un-English as centralisation. The truth with regard to this measure seems to be, that the Government have been too careful of vested interests in some influential places, like London, and too careless of them in other quarters, where no such powerful opposition was to have been feared; and that in steering timidly a middle course, they have offended both parties. Lord Morpeth is an amiable Minister; but in such a question as the Health of Towns, a bold and strong hand is required. The reform desired must be as vast as the evil that rendered it necessary; but honesty of purpose, and firm determination, would enable a Minister to carry a plan much vaster, were it but wise and well considered.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The news from our lively neighbours across the Channel this week, is generally of a more cheerful and re-assuring character. The commencement by the National Assembly of its Herculean task of re-organising the Government of the country had created almost universal satisfaction, from the belief that a fair trial was about to be given to the Republic as a form of Government. A Committee of Government was to be immediately appointed, consisting of five members, under the Presidency of M. Lamartine (M. Dupont de l'Eure having refused it).

It has been officially announced in the *Moniteur*, in a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Commissaries in the departments, that the grand Fête of Concord was fixed for Sunday (to-morrow).

On Saturday night last, all the Republican Clubs in Paris voted, by acclamation, a resolution, of which the object is to call on the National Assembly immediately to interfere actively in the affairs of Poland and of Italy.

The *Presse* announces the arrival of Prince Czartoryski in Paris (much chagrined, it was said, by the unfavourable turn which Polish affairs had taken in the Prussian provinces).

General Oudinot, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Alps, arrived at Mâcon on the 1st inst., where he inspected the troops concentrated in that town and the neighbourhood.

The meeting of the National Assembly has had a favourable effect upon Paris. The streets, which, since the Revolution, have been nearly deserted, are beginning to fill; several of the hotels are full, and the shopkeepers say that trade is improving.

##### PARIS, Wednesday.

Liberty being the order of the day, a great many unemployed actors, unknown authors, and venturesome speculators are clamouring for "liberty of theatres," which in their estimation possesses all the virtues of our old after-dinner friend "Liberty of press;" with which, as is known (unless toasts fib confoundedly), we live, and without which we die. But in sober truth what can Paris want with more theatres? which is the meaning of the cry for liberty: we have already theatres enough, and to spare. Tragedy, comedy, vaudeville, farce, melodrama, opera, ballet, pantomime, horsemanship, magic lanterns, and punch—each has its own peculiar edifice, and many more than one. Every taste can find gratification at prices to suit every purse. So many theatres in fact are there, that even in the best of times only a favoured few can boast of being nightly filled; whilst at such an exciting epoch as this, when play-acting loses its interest before things of mighty moment, the great number of playhouses, by dividing the public, brings distress on all, and ruin on many.

*Apropos* of theatres, it may be worth noticing that among the many features in which the present Revolution and Republic are distinguished from the first Revolution and the first Republic, is in a temporary decline in the taste for things theatrical. In the first Revolution, notwithstanding the exciting, extraordinary, incredible, and, at times, appalling scenes which were of almost daily occurrence, the theatres were not only crowded every night, but a vast number of new houses were opened; there were, I believe, for example, nearly fifty regular theatres for a population of only about 60,000 souls; and, in addition, there was a vast multitude of low dramatic shops, similar to what we call saloons. And, strange to say, whilst this fury for theatrical amusements was manifested, the people were almost without food, or, as was then said, they were seen

"Subsistant comme par miracle,  
Pendant le jour mourir de faim,  
Et le soir courir aux spectacles!"

Whilst now there are few things more dreary and dismal than a visit to the theatre—actors now are in despair, and managers become bankrupt!

An attempt was made in one of the first sittings of the National Assembly to compel all the representatives and public functionaries to take oaths of fidelity to the Republic. But, fortunately, the Assembly had the good sense to scold the proposition. Oaths of political fidelity in France have become supremely ridiculous. Nobody ever thinks of respecting them. Pie-crust and lovers' vows are not broken so coolly. There is scarcely a public man of any standing who has not taken a dozen at least. Oaths of fidelity to all the Governments that followed the first Revolution—oath of fidelity to Napoleon as Emperor—oath of fidelity to Louis XVIII.—then to Napoleon again—then to Louis XVIII. again—then to Charles X.—then to Louis Philippe—such is the budget of oaths which people here have solemnly sworn; and these self-same men would be willing to swear eternal fidelity to the Republic, or to the Great Mogul, or to the monarch of the Cannibal Islands, or to anybody or anything else getting the upper hand in France. With such unscrupulous creatures oath-taking was both a blasphemy and a farce; and as a blasphemy it was horrible—as a farce, wearying from its monotony. A *bon mot* of the ex-Peer and Marquis, M. de Boissy, hits off admirably the shamelessness of the French in oath-taking, or, to call the thing by its right name, perjury: "I was the only one in the Chamber of Peers," said he, "who took only one oath; but I am not at all proud of that—I am so young!"

I last week noticed the irreverent manner in which the French speak of the Deity, and gave an instance of it in a newspaper calling God the "Citizen President of Heaven!" Here is another example from a grave literary periodical now before me: Robespierre is described as the "inventor of the Supreme Being!"

Even before the people had obtained possession of the Tuilleries, on the memorable 24th February, most of the shopkeepers who were employed by the Court removed the words "Roi, Reine, Prince, and Princesses," from their signs; since, then, of course, the "bootmakers to the King," "milliners to the Queen," and "pastry-cooks to his Royal Highness Such-a-one," have modestly abstained from sticking up inscriptions which were formerly their greatest pride; or, as themselves would have said, their greatest "glory." But some shopkeepers have actually outstripped these time-serving worthies: one, for instance, who in French fashion gave his shop the sign of "Queen Mary Stuart," now calls it the "Citoyenne Marie Stuart!" and another, who sold old clothes at the sign of "King Dagobert," now trades under the protection of "Citizen Dagobert!"

##### THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met on Friday (last week), the second day of its sitting, at one o'clock, under the temporary presidency of the senior Deputy, M. Andry de Puyraveau, and was engaged throughout the afternoon sitting in the examination of the election returns of the several members; and in the selection of a Provisional President of the Chamber. There were five candidates, and M. Buchez having obtained the majority of votes (by ballot), 390, was nominated to the chair. The Chamber then adjourned.

There was a second sitting in the evening, which commenced at eight o'clock, and closed at half-past twelve; the business transacted consisted of the election (by ballot) of six Vice-Presidents, and six Secretaries, and three Questors, which was varied by a little bickering between the turbulent and notorious Barbès, and

another member, who was called "aristocrat" by Barbès, and who retorted correctly enough by the term "factions."

At all these elections of officers the number of members who voted was 727. M. Buchez, the newly-elected President, returned thanks for the honour conferred on him. At the close of his observations the whole Assembly rose en masse, amidst repeated cries of "Vive la République!"

There was much excitement exhibited throughout the sitting.

SATURDAY, May 6.—The Chamber met at one o'clock, Citizen Buchez presiding, and was occupied for some time in examining into the validity of the election returns. In the case of the department of the Seine, a new election was ordered, in the room of one of the members, whose election was declared invalid.

The President then announced that the Citizen Minister Lamartine was about to make a communication from the Government, when that gentleman ascended the tribune, and proceeded to read a document which purported to be a report of the acts of the Provisional Government in their ensemble—the restoration of order, organisation of the National Guard, Mobile Garde, the army, &c.,—enumerating what had been done in the midst of two months of a crisis during which not a drop of blood had been shed. Many portions of this report were applauded, and at the close there was great enthusiasm.

He was succeeded by Ledru-Rollin, the Minister of the Interior, who read a report of the acts of his administration, which he read with great vehemence; but without exciting applause, except of a very partial kind from a small minority. If the temper of the Assembly indicates their intentions with regard to the Ministers to be appointed, M. Ledru-Rollin can have but little chance.

The Minister of Justice (M. Crémieux) next ascended the tribune, and proceeded to read a report of his official acts, in which he recounted all the ameliorations applied to the administration of justice, the abolition of capital punishment for political offences, abolition of the pillory, &c.

The next member of the Government who ascended the tribune was little Louis Blanc, who excited a smile by his first act—which was to stoop and arrange a tabouret on which to raise himself high enough to be seen. The voice that came from this pygmy form was firm, clear, and loud; and he, instead of reading, delivered an extempore oration in favour of his *Organisation du Travail*, to which he said the Government stood committed by its promises to the people assembled before the Hôtel de Ville the day after the revolution. The Assembly received his oration with a coldness which augured ill for his ministerial prospects.

M. Carnot, the Minister of Public Instruction, was afterwards heard; and was succeeded by

M. Garnier Pagès, the Minister of Finance, who confined himself to a recapitulation of the financial position of France, on the 24th of February, published in the *Moniteur* shortly after his accession to power.

M. Bethmont, the Minister of Commerce, deposited on the table the *exposé* of the state of his department; and the Assembly afterwards adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY.—The President took the chair at twelve o'clock. M. Garnier Pagès, Minister of Finance, concluded his report on the financial condition of the country, in the course of which he announced that a project of postal reform would be presented with the budget of 1849; as also a bill relative to the purchase of canals, and another for the establishment of progressive taxation. With regard to the railways, the Government had considered the question too important to take on itself to decide it; but, in his opinion, the existence of such great financial companies was incompatible with the Republican form of Government. He would, therefore, present a bill on the subject. The new measures adopted, or to be adopted, would make the receipts equal to the expenses of the present year, and even considerably superior. The receipts of 1848 would, he calculated, amount to 1,546,000,000 francs, and the expenses to only 1,500,000,000 francs. He concluded by declaring that the Republic had saved France from bankruptcy.

M. Arago, the Minister of War and Marine, who followed, stated that, on the 24th of February, the army was in so neglected a condition, that the regiments of infantry could not have supplied two war battalions of 500 men each; those of cavalry only four squadrons—forming together a force of 525 horses; and the regiments of artillery, only one battery. There consequently existed a necessity to augment the army, and he had thought proper to call out the conscripts of 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, who had been allowed to remain in their families, and to order all the military men absent on leave to return forthwith to their respective corps. The levy of 1847 alone augmented the military forces of the republic by 65,300 men. Contracts for the supply of 30,000 horses had been concluded. Several armées were organised: 27,000 men were brought back to France from Algeria, 12,000 of whom were now stationed in the valley of the Durance, forming part of the Army of the Alps, which would soon be increased to 50,000 men. The young men of the classes 1843 and 1844, born in the southern departments of France would shortly have 70,000 French soldiers, 10,000 natives, and between 17,000 and 18,000 cavalry. The department of war had delivered, in two months, 446,000 muskets to arm the National Guards of France, 150,000 of which were distributed in Paris alone. In the event of a war, France would be able to bring into the field 500,000 men of infantry and 85,000 horses. M. Arago also referred to the re-organisation of the navy, and stated that the fleet of Toulon had been sent to exhibit the flag of the Republic to her friends in Italy, on the coast of Africa, Morocco, and from Cadiz to Barcelona.

M. Marie, the Minister of Public Works, next presented the situation of his department, and was succeeded by M. Lamartine, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who took a short review of the aspect of affairs throughout Europe. The general tone of his remarks was pacific, and in accordance with the principles of his address some time back to the diplomatic agents of France.

In the course of the sitting a note from Béranger, the poet, resigning his seat for Paris, was read; but the Assembly unanimously refused to accept the resignation of the poet.

A stormy discussion then arose on the motion of M. Dornès, offering the thanks of the Assembly to the Provisional Government for their conduct in the administration of affairs, and nominating a committee of five to act as a Government *ad interim*, until the permanent Government of the country had been constituted. Subsequently, after fearful uproar, the motion was modified by the withdrawal of the latter part of it, and the Assembly voted that the Provisional Government had deserved well of the country. The vote was almost unanimous, M. Barbès, M. Durieu, and another rising alone against it.

On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, M. Buchez, the President, took the chair.

Some apprehensions were entertained that the result of this sitting would occasion disturbances. The workmen met in several quarters of Paris, and in the wood of Boulogne, and were understood to have declared that if M. Ledru-Rollin was excluded from the Government, they would take arms.

Extraordinary precautions had accordingly been adopted round the hall. A large force was stationed in the adjoining garden, and invitations had been sent to the National Guards to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal.

THE TEMPORARY COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT.—M. Peupin, Reporter of the Committee charged with examining the different propositions relative to the constitution of a temporary executive power, having been called to the tribune to present his report, said, that two propositions had been made; one to the effect that the National Assembly should appoint a commission of five members, who should name the Ministers and direct the Government; and the other, that the Assembly elect directly, and by ballot, the Ministers of the Nine Departments, and a tenth, without a portfolio, who should preside at the council. The advocates of the first mode contended that an intermediate power between the Assembly and the Minister was indispensable; that the Assembly could not govern; and that Ministers would be unable to attend to their legislative and executive functions. The partisans of the second mode stated that the National Assembly, uniting the executive, legislative, and constituent powers, was called upon to elect directly a Ministry, and that until the powers of the State were organised and divided, the supreme authority should remain in the hands of the Assembly. After much discussion, the Committee decided, by a majority of fourteen to four, that the National Assembly should appoint directly, by ballot and by an absolute majority, nine Ministers, responsible and revocable, united under the presidency of a tenth minister, also elected by the Assembly, who should form an executive council, and render an account of the proceedings to the Assembly. An animated discussion took place on the project of the Committee, which was ably combated by M. Jules Favre, the Abbé Lardcraire, M. Lamartine, &c. At its close the President consulted the Assembly as to the order in which the different propositions should be put to the vote. "The majority of the committee," he said, "had recommended the direct election of ten Ministers by the Assembly, and the minority the establishment of a Government Council. A third proposition had been made to the effect of continuing the Provisional Government in office until the proclamation of the Constitution." The greatest confusion here arose. M. Barbès insisted on every member voting publicly. M. de Vogüe seconded the motion; but the President observed that every vote being public, he could not perceive its utility. The proposition of the Committee was then put to the vote, and two trials proving doubtful, a ballot commenced, and at five o'clock the National Assembly rejected, by a majority of 411 against 385, the proposition of the Central Committee, that Ministers be directly appointed by the Assembly.

After some discussion as to the formation of the *ad interim* executive, the Assembly decided that an executive committee should be nominated, and that the number of the members should be five.

M. Louis Blanc announced that the President (himself) and Vice-President (M. Albert) of the Committee of Workmen having resigned their situations on the day that the National Assembly met, did not intend resuming their functions, and had to call on the Assembly to appoint persons to replace them, (Movement)

The Assembly then decided unanimously that the nomination of five members of the executive committee should take place by ballot, and by an absolute majority.—Adjudged.

WEDNESDAY.—M. Buchez took the chair at 12 o'clock; when the question of the appointment of the Executive Committee came under discussion, and was ultimately submitted to the decision of a ballot, the result of which was the following:—

Number of Voters ..	794
Absolute Majority ..	398
Arago ..	725
Garnier Pagès ..	715
Marie ..	702
Lamartine ..	643
Ledru-Rollin ..	998

Those five members having obtained the required majority, were proclaimed members of the Executive Committee.

M. Wollowski announced that in the morning of that day the delegates of Posen, Cracow, and Galicia had waited upon him with an address, forwarded by the Polish patriots to the National Assembly, in which they described their sufferings, and demanded the assistance of France. He trusted that the Assembly

would invite the Executive Committee to take into consideration the prayer of the memorialists. He entreated, moreover, the Assembly to address, without delay, an appeal to the German nation and the Frankfort Diet to join France in resuscitating ancient Poland.

A member asked M. Lamartine if he saw any inconvenience in giving the Assembly any information he had received from his diplomatic agents on the situation of Italy, or if he preferred that the Assembly should fix a day to hear those explanations.

M. Lamartine replied that he was ready to give those explanations, if the member insisted, but that it would be preferable to appoint a day for the purpose. He, however, would state beforehand, that when the co-operation of France was necessary to Italy it should not be denied, and the member need not apprehend that the events of 1831 should occur again in 1848.

Monday next was fixed to bear those explanations.

##### SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that on the 2nd inst. the religious ceremony in honour of the victims of the insurrection, on the 2nd of May, 1808, against the French, and the procession round the Commemorative Monument, in the Prado, took place and terminated without any unpleasant incident. The *Gazette* published a Royal decree authorizing the sale of the property belonging to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, which is supposed to be worth from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 of reals. The property is to be paid for in specie, the fifth part immediately, and the remainder in eight annual instalments.

On the 3rd, an official report had been published from the Governor and Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, announcing the complete success of the Spanish expedition against the pirates of Balmanguil. The island, with its seven villages and the forts, mounted with 124 pieces of cannon, fell into the power of the Queen's troops. More than 450 of the pirates were put to death. The Queen had rewarded General Claveria, Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, with the Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Ferdinand.

The Spanish Government, in order to restore the credit of the Bank of San Fernando, had decreed that its notes should be received as cash in payment of all customs' dues throughout the Peninsula.

Accounts of the 4th mention that the state of siege had been removed from Madrid by a proclamation of the Captain-General. The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier had left Aranjuez for Seville.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 5th publishes a decree authorising the issue of Treasury Bills to the amount of 100 million of reals, in four series of 10

thought to be a Russian "agent provocateur") and M. Heinzen, have from their quarters at Strasburg issued a proclamation to the German people. After abusing the soldiers who had beaten them, they protest that they still mean to "liberate" Germany from the "hated yoke of Princes." They announce their intention of fomenting secret conspiracies, and obstructing the constitutional Governments of Germany, calling upon all Germans to send them money for that purpose.

FRANKFORT.—The following resolution of the German Diet was published on the 3rd inst.:—"According to the advice of the 'men of confidence' and the committee of 50, to propose to the Federal Governments that they, for the better administration of the Federal Executive in the present troubled period, shall immediately designate three delegates, who are to join the Diet, the Diet decrees these delegates shall be chosen as follows:—One shall be appointed by Austria, one by Prussia, and one by the other Federal states, to whom Bavaria shall propose three men from different Federal States. These three delegates shall be commissioned to carry on all negotiations and devise all measures required for the security and welfare of the country at home and abroad; to superintend the national defences and popular armament; to mediate and unite the views and wishes of the various Governments among themselves and with the Constituent Assembly respecting the new German constitution. The delegates will, in urgent cases, act according to their own discretion, but in all other cases they will be influenced by the advice of the Diet. They are responsible to the nation and the Governments."

#### ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—The news this week from the seat of war is of a more encouraging nature for the Italians than that hitherto published. Up to the 1st instant Peschiera had not been reduced, nor any siege operations commenced against Verona, but a large body of the Piedmontese, nearly 30,000 men, commanded by the King in person, had driven the Austrians from all the points between Vallegio on the Mincio, and Pontone on the North Adige, above Verona, and established themselves so as to cut off the communication between Peschiera and Verona, and probably with the Tyrol by the line of that river. The Austrians were driven on the 29th ult., after some resistance, but no regular battle, from all the points up to the village of Bussolengo, and Charles Albert established on the 30th his head-quarters there. The King then proceeded to make preparations to attack Pontone, where the only bridge over the Adige, north of Verona, is established. Several small contests had taken place, but none deserving the name of a regular engagement. The Piedmontese were in every instance successful. All the Italian soldiers sent out of Verona desert.

Bussolengo, in the occupation of the Austrians, had been successfully attacked by the King's troops, and the enemy driven with loss across the Adige.

During the engagement, the King was under the necessity of drawing his sword to defend himself, some of the enemy's troops having advanced to within three hundred yards of his head-quarters. The Austrians were commanded by the Archduke Sigismund, son of the Viceroy. This victory has cut off the retreat of the enemy from the Tyrol, and deprives him of all hope of receiving assistance from that side. In the action the Austrians lost 200 killed, 500 prisoners, and 100 horses captured.

The Austrian garrison of Mantua was in considerable want of provisions, and particularly of salt. The men were obliged to season their soup with gunpowder, which had caused much sickness amongst them.

ROME.—On the 1st inst. an insurrectionary movement took place at Rome, in consequence of its being generally understood in that city that the Pope had refused to declare war against Austria. One of the exciting causes of the movement arose out of the conduct of Marshal Radetski, the commander of the Austrians in Lombardy, who, taking advantage of the Pope not having declared war officially against Austria, had shot some Roman volunteers whom he had captured.

A painter, named Caffi, who was much beloved, and was extremely popular in Rome, was found hanging from a tree, with a paper attached to his dead body, on which was written, "Such is the manner in which the Crusaders of Pius IX. are treated." When this fact became known at Rome, the indignation of the population was raised to the highest pitch. It was proposed to proceed to the residence of Count Lutzoff, the Austrian Ambassador, and to take signal vengeance on his person; but he was fortunately spared, in consequence of his amiable character, and of his endeavours to reconcile the Austrian Government with the Holy See.

It was said that the Austrian Government, in conjunction with the Jesuits, had concerted a cabal, in consequence of which all the German Bishops menaced the Pope with a schism if he declared war against Austria. At all events the Roman people allowed the Pope the whole of the 30th ult. to reconsider his determination, and as early as five o'clock A.M. on the 1st instant they were on foot, awaiting, with the utmost anxiety, the reply of his Holiness. On that day, accordingly, it was ascertained that the Pope had yielded to the persuasions of the patriot Mauriani, who announced to the people that the Ministers remained, except Cardinal Antonelli, replaced by Mauriani himself. It was also stated that the Ministers were to possess full power over all temporal affairs, comprising the question of war. All the private correspondence of the Cardinals, which had been seized, was read to the public, on the Capitol, by a Senator. Mauriani, after haranguing the people, made the following declarations:—1st. No priest shall be appointed to fill any public employment. 2nd. War shall be formally declared. 3rd. Pius IX. is the head of the Government. 4th. A daily official bulletin shall be published of the great war. 5th. Encouragement shall be afforded to the Roman youth to arm and to proceed to drive the barbarians from Italy. Some arrests had been made, and, amongst others, the Commander of the Fort of Ancona. The Romans were perfectly united, and the Cardinals were gathering round the Pope when they saw that his departure was impossible, for which they had made every preparation. The Ministers promised to press the war, and to co-operate with the other powers of the State to drive out the Austrians. The Austrian Minister was to be expelled from Rome.

#### DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Prussian troops have crossed the frontier of Denmark Proper, and entered Jutland at six o'clock in the morning of the 2nd instant, at Konigsau, near Kolding. A force of 5000 or 6000 men and some of the Free Corps are advancing on Viele, under the Duke of Augustenburg; at this latter place, it was understood, the Prussian head-quarters would be fixed. The report of a Russian envoy having arrived in the Prussian camp was confirmed; he was accompanied by a Hanoverian officer.

A Danish frigate cruising on the 3rd inst. between Heligoland and the Elbe, detained several vessels during the day. The Danish blockade was increasing in severity every hour.

The service of the post between Denmark and Germany is now carried on by the Swedish steamers *Malmo* and *Nordstjerna*.

On the 28th ult. 200 German prisoners were brought to Copenhagen by the Danish steamer *Gammelholm*, from Sonderburg; they were the last fruits of the Danish successes before the reverse at Schleswig, and had been sent on to Sonderburg for embarkation.

On the 1st instant the Danish Government issued orders for the capture of all German merchant vessels, without distinction, including those of the Hanse Towns. Up to that date only Prussian vessels had been seized. All neutral vessels carrying mails, or in the service of the post-offices, and having no cargo exposed to seizure as hostile freight, are excepted from the blockade.

General Wrangel, on entering Jutland, addressed a proclamation to the people, calling upon them to remain quiet in their houses, in which case he assured them he would be answerable for their safety. He further declared that if they furnished his troops with the requisite provisions for man and horse, they should not be allowed to help themselves.

Letters from Kiel, dated the 6th instant, state that the Danish troops have retired from the island of Alsien. It is communicated as certain, not a mere rumour. No details are given; and it is supposed that no engagement took place. The intelligence has increased the probability of a suspension of hostilities being agreed to.

The election of the Chevalier Bunsen as deputy from Schleswig to the German Diet at Frankfort, has also been communicated from Rendsburg.

#### PORUGAL.

A decree has been issued by the Minister of Marine, appointing a Committee, which, taking as a basis the principles of equity and justice, and keeping in view the laws and practice established in the Portuguese possessions, and also the lessons of experience offered by those regions where slavery has been abolished, and other considerations which ought to be attended to, shall propose to the minister the most efficacious and proper practical means of carrying into effect the emancipation of the slaves existing in the Portuguese ultramarine territories, and shall prepare the necessary projects of law and regulations for carrying out that object.

#### GREECE.

News received from Greece *via* Trieste mentions that the Ministry continued to manifest general symptoms of weakness, and was assailed by a numerous, if not fierce opposition.

The commercial crisis in Athens had not subsided, as there was a general run upon the bank.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Berne of the 5th instant state, that the Federal Diet, which was to meet on the 15th, had been convoked for the 11th, in consequence of the intelligence received on that day from the Grisons. It appears from a despatch addressed to the Vorort by Colonel Gervier, commanding the corps of observation on the frontiers, that the Austrians contemplated to force passage across the territory of the Grisons. The Colonel had accordingly demanded reinforcements, and the Diet was to be called upon to adopt effectual measures for the defence of the frontiers of the republic.

#### PRUSSIAN POLAND.

Letters from Posen, of the 1st instant, bring information of some fresh butcheries of the insurgent Poles and the Prussian troops. The combat had been renewed with twofold fury, first at Gritz, and next at Xiono. The Poles fought with desperate courage; they seemed resolved to die, not to be conquered. Whole ranks were mowed down by the Prussian artillery. It is said only 17 men of 1700 stood at last to fight. Five hundred were taken prisoners, and the others remained dead or wounded on the spot.

There was also a similar fight at Milesaw, where the Prussians suffered much from the fire of the Polish sharp-shooters, who picked out the officers. Several hundred men of the 18th and 19th Regiments deserted to the Poles. The General is much blamed for leading Polish regiments against the insurgents. The town of Milesaw was twice taken by the Prussians, who were at last thrown back by the Poles, and forced to retire in the direction of Schrodna. Mieroslaw has issued a proclamation calling for a general insurrection. Men, women, and children are cowering at Milesaw, Wreschen, and Pleschen.

At Wreschen they attacked and beat General Hirschfeld. He was pursued by the Poles till he came to Sokolow. The loss of human life on both sides is stated to have been very great, as the Prussians made much use of their artillery. An-

other combat is said to have taken place on the Warthe. Two hundred Prussian troops at Obornik were, on the 2nd, surprised by a superior number of insurgents, and disarmed. The whole of the Grand Duchy is in a state of insurrection. The commander of Posen, General Steinicker, has suspended the functions of the civic guard of that town. General Colombe and the Chief President Beurmann have published a declaration of martial law. Persons found in arms against the authorities or their delegates, or such as are seized in the act of distributing arms, or exciting others to insurrection or revolt, shall be tried by court-martial, and executed immediately after the sentence of the court has been pronounced.

The *Posener Zeitung* states that eight hundred German volunteers were enrolled on the 5th, and that a free corps has arrived from Neumark to fight against the Poles.

#### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 8th of March. They contain no news of importance from the frontier.

The Governor-General was continuing his tour through the provinces. The inhabitants of the colony have resolved to erect a statue to his Excellency Sir Harry Smith at Cape Town.

The drought so bitterly complained of by the agriculturists had been relieved by a copious fall of rain, which had enriched every field, and filled every pond and river to the brim.

#### UNITED STATES.

By the arrival this week there is no news of interest. The rejoicings throughout the Union at the revolutionary proceedings still continued. From the general *boulevardement* the Americans expected to reap much profit. The demonstration at Washington in favour of the French Republic was on a grand scale. All the Governmental offices were closed, and business entirely suspended during the day. There was also a very splendid procession, with banners flying, the multitude being addressed by Methodist clergymen, and J. Coxe, Esq.

The friends of Mr. Polk appear to entertain considerable hopes that he will be re-elected in November next, for a second term, to the Presidency of the United States.

#### MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 9th ult. have reached us. On that day, Major-General Kearny, who had arrived on the 6th, with the Hon. Mr. Sevier, was installed as Governor of the state of Vera Cruz. On the day previous Mr. Sevier, the peace commissioner, left Vera Cruz for the city of Mexico, with an escort about 60 strong, under command of Captain Tilghman. Santa Anna had arrived at Antigua from Jalapa on the 5th, under escort of Capt. Tilghman, and took passage in the Spanish brig *Martino*, Capt. Milton. He was to go to Jamaica. It was supposed at Vera Cruz that General Scott and suite and Mr. Trist would leave Mexico on the 5th of April, the court having, it was said, adjourned to the United States; but this was only a rumour.

During the week ending the 1st of April there were 56 deputies and 19 senators present at Queretaro. Only 16 more deputies and 3 senators were wanting to make up a quorum. But some members of Congress had left Queretaro under the pretext of reluctance to vote for the ratification of the treaty.

Ex-President General Bustamante arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 27th March, with a division of troops from Guadalajara. He repaired thither by order of the general Government, as is supposed, to suppress any symptoms of rebellion which Paredes may attempt.

The general character of the latest news seems to throw great doubt as to the ratification of the treaty by the Mexicans; and it is even said that General Butler had written home for more troops.

#### BRAZILS.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro received during the week mention a change of ministry. The following were announced as holding the several portfolios:—Viscount de Macahe, President of the Council and Prime Minister; A. P. S. D'Abreu, Minister of Foreign Affairs and *ad interim* of Finance; J. A. Pimento Bueno, of Justice; M. F. de Souza Melho, Marine and *ad interim* of war.

Captain Gore, R.N., had left Rio Janeiro, in her Majesty's ship *Constant*, for the River Plate; and Baron Le Gros, in the French war steamer *Magellan*—both on a diplomatic mission.

#### AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Sydney to the 9th of January have been received. The topics which were at that time engrossing public attention were—a despatch from Earl Grey to Governor Fitzroy, dated July 31, 1847, recommending a change in the constitution of the legislature, or announcing that such a change was in contemplation; and the new land regulations.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

#### DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE—SPAIN.

Lord STANLEY brought under consideration the correspondence relative to the late Spanish dispute, laid on the table of the House, with the view of obtaining explanations of the contradictions which that correspondence gave to the declarations made by the Lord President of the Council on the previous Friday night. While the Lord President had then alleged that the letter written by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer was a private instruction for Mr. Bulwer's private guidance, and not intended to be communicated to the Spanish Minister, the despatches laid before Parliament showed that not only had Mr. Bulwer satisfactorily followed his instructions, but that on two distinct occasions Lord Palmerston had written to him conveying to him the entire approval of her Majesty's Government for the communication he had made to the Duke de Sotomayor. It was right that the country should know whether Mr. Bulwer's conduct had been indiscreet and indefensible, as declared by the Lord President, or whether, according to the despatches of Lord Palmerston, it was deserving of the entire approbation of the Government. Lord Stanley strongly condemned the undignified and unworthy way in which Lord Palmerston closed this correspondence—declaring that the British Government was not at all offended at the result which they had drawn on themselves—that they entirely approved of the kick that had been inflicted on them—and "generously" reminding the Spanish Minister that, under other circumstances, he might be a proscribed exile in a foreign land.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE admitted that, judging of the circumstances in England, he had expressed his regret that Sir Henry Bulwer had written the note he had forwarded to the Duke de Sotomayor. But after the answer returned by the Spanish Minister, it was necessary, unless the recall of Sir H. Bulwer was determined on, to give to Sir H. Bulwer an assurance that the Government had approved of his conduct; if that were not done, it would be giving the Duke de Sotomayor a triumph. A spirit of amity had been re-established between our Minister at Madrid and the Spanish Government; Sir H. Bulwer's recall was not demanded, and it was better to let the matter rest.

The Earl of ABERDEEN agreed that it would have been unjust to have abandoned Sir H. Bulwer, who had acted according to the letter of his instructions. The explanation just given by the Lord President was not borne out by the facts, because the approbation communicated by Lord Palmerston to Sir H. Bulwer was sent before the noble Lord could have heard of the Duke de Sotomayor's answer. The noble Earl remarked upon the ignominious insult provoked by the Foreign Secretary, and for the first time endured by a British Government.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE considered it was an unfortunate error of judgment in Sir H. Bulwer to write the note he had sent to the Spanish Minister, but it would be ungenerous on the part of her Majesty's Government to recall him for that error.

After remarks from Lord BROUGHAM and the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, the matter dropped.

Lord STANLEY postponed to Monday next the second reading of his Parliamentary Business Bill.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill passed through committee and was amended.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

#### QUESTIONS AND NOTICES.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question, stated that he had received an official communication which bore out the intelligence in the newspapers, that, in consequence of events at Cracow, the town was cannonaded from the citadel, and that after a certain number of hours the cannonade ceased.

To questions from Lord GEORGE BENTINKE, Mr. HAWES stated that he had received no official cognizance of certain resolutions said to have been submitted to the Court of Policy of Demerara, relative to a refusal to raise supplies; neither had he any knowledge or statement reported to have been made by the Government of Jamaica to a certain deputation.

The Hon. Under-Secretary, to another question, gave the assurance that all the despatches lately received from the Governors of our West India colonies should be laid on the table without delay.

Mr. URQUHART inquired if it were true, as reported to have been stated by the Marquis of Lansdowne, that Sir H. Bulwer's conduct had been disapproved of by the Government? Lord PALMERSTON replied that the papers laid on the table showed that Sir H. Bulwer's conduct had been approved of.

Mr. G. BANKES inquired if it were true, as intimated by Lord Lansdowne, that the Spanish correspondence had been sent to a French newspaper by the Duke de Sotomayor, or some of his colleagues; also how it happened that the correspondence just laid on the table had been sent to a London morning paper twenty-four hours before it was in the hands of members.—Lord PALMERSTON said that he had no distinct proof that the Spanish correspondence had been sent to *La Presse* by any member of the Spanish Government, though that published correspondence bore internal evidence of having come from Madrid. With respect to the second question, it was the customary courtesy of the Government in this country to send to the principal journals papers laid before Parliament, that the commercial crisis in Athens had not subsided, as there was a general run upon the bank.

The Earl of LINCOLN gave notice that he would move the omission of the 4th and 5th clauses in the Public Health Bill, by which the proposed central commission was to be established.—Lord J. RUSSELL therupon announced that the Government had come to the conclusion to alter the constitution of the commission. Instead of the five members originally intended, it was now proposed that the number should be three; one the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests as president, and two unpaid members.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The adjourned debate, on the motion for going into committee on the Public Health Bill, and Mr. Urquhart's amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months, was resumed by Mr. SPOONER, who, while admitting the necessity for some sanitary reform, objected to the proposed centralisation of authority, and to the exclusion of the metropolis from the operation of the bill.

Mr. Slaney, Mr. Charles Pearson, Lord Ashley, Mr. Muntz, Mr. J. Stuart, Captain Pechell, Mr. W. Miles, and Mr. Wild addressed the House. After which, Mr. URQUHART withdrew his amendment, and the House went into Committee on the bill.

On the first clause,

Mr. G. BANKES moved an amendment, to the effect that the bill should include the metropolis.

For the clause

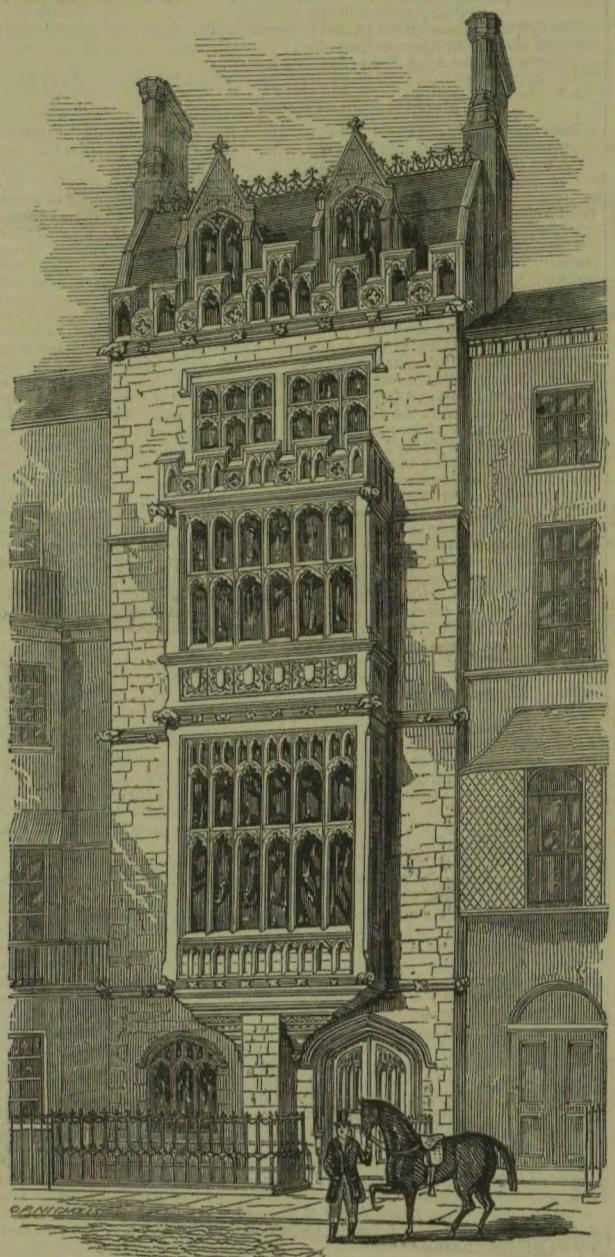
For the amendment .. .

Majority against the amendment .. .

The first clause was agreed to, and progress was then reported; the Chairman obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

## MR. RUSSELL'S NEW MANSION, PARK-LANE.

This highly embellished addition to the Street Architecture of the Metropolis is now being finished for Charles Russell, Esq., at No. 19, Park-lane, from the designs of Mr. W. B. Moffat, architect, 9, Spring-gardens. It is in the later perpendicular style of Gothic; and we are glad to be able to speak favourably of the taste and ability displayed in the composition. Although the frontage is narrow—not more than from twenty to twenty-five feet—the design is extremely pleasing, and clearly proves that an artistic mind can start beauties out of diffi-



MR. RUSSELL'S NEW MANSION, PARK-LANE.

culties. The noble oriel which occupies the first and second floors stands out boldly upon a carved corbel, finely proportioned and elaborate in detail. Indeed, the greatest care appears to have been bestowed upon the whole front, so as to produce an unity of composition combined with a pleasing and picturesque effect. How different this is from the endless iron railing, two windows and a door style of street architecture; and how different, also, from many buildings of much greater pretensions, where immense sums have been lavished, and the result has been anything but satisfactory. We often see an attempt made to hide poverty of intention by a redundancy of ornament, and elaborate bits here and there going hand in hand with utter meagreness. It is a well-known fact that London, the wealthiest city in the world, is behind many a third-rate continental town in the beauty and style of its street architecture.

The interior is alike meritorious. As we enter the hall, we have a view through the archway of a massive stone staircase, elaborately wrought and carved, having foliated terminations to the newels, and flowing enriched tracer

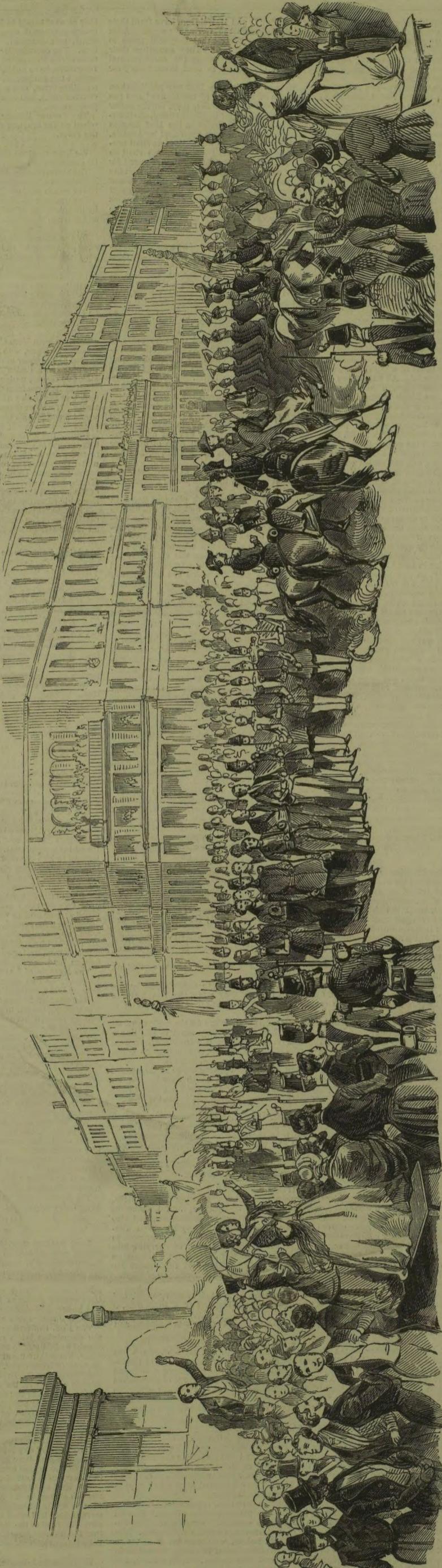
for the balustrades. We are informed that the staircase window is to be filled with stained glass in the best style, with heraldic shields and appropriate devices, which will, no doubt, have a gorgeous effect. The suite of rooms on the first floor consists of the drawing-room, picture-gallery, and dining-room. The roof of the latter is entirely of solid wood, beautifully wrought and carved; and the ceiling of the drawing-room is of plaster, with foliated points to the cuspings, and elegant Gothic enrichments to the cornice. The Oriel is not only a beautiful object in itself, but it also possesses the advantage of giving an additional space of ten feet by five feet to the room, as well as to the library above; and this we think a matter of importance, where every inch of space is valuable. The whole of the interior is carried out in the same style and spirit as the exterior, the greatest attention having been paid to convenience, arrangement, warming, and ventilating; and the building is rendered thoroughly fire-proof. The forms, combinations, mouldings, and other details are beautifully executed; yet we understand that the building is much less costly than might be imagined from the richness of its appearance. The clerk of the works, Mr. John Jones (*Talhaiarn*), and the builder, Mr. John Kelk, of South-street, have ably seconded the architect. The work throughout is substantially and beautifully done, and the most careful finish has been bestowed on all the carvings and enrichments.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.**—Facility and quickness of communication with the important colonies of Australia have of late years much engrossed public attention, and the subject is one of great interest. We subjoin the report of the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, founded on which the route through Torres Straits has been sanctioned by the Lords of the Admiralty for large steamers conveying the mails to those colonies:—"It is now acknowledged by every one that a direct intercourse by steam between England and that group of colonies of which Sydney is the centre, would in a short time double her capital, her population, and her produce, and the only questions are, which will be the best line to carry it, and how it can be most economically maintained? Three-fourths of the whole distance are already performed by the Hong-Kong mail to Singapore, and if the Sydney mails were to branch off from that port, and take the eastern line by Batavia and the Torres Straits, they would traverse smooth water seas, where a passage is certain at all seasons, they would at once supersede the steamer which the Dutch now run from Java to meet our packets, and they would likewise produce direct communication between Australia and China, as well as the three presidencies of India, which would be as beneficial to all those places as lucrative to the carriers. From Sydney the mails would be forwarded to the neighbouring settlements without delay, as there is a regular overland post to Melbourne, and another from thence to Adelaide. Steamers now ply regularly between Sydney and Port Philip and Launceston, and easy contracts might be made for the furtherance of the mails to Swan River and New Zealand. Whereas by the scheme proposed in Mr. Sharpe's and the other letters, the steam-vessels from the day they quitted Point de Galle would avoid all collateral aid in feeding their line, they would have to run direct for those miserable coral reefs called the Keelings or Cocos, which can scarcely be said to be inhabited, and which are so low and small that there would be a constant difficulty in finding them, and where the continual surf would much impede the business of coaling. From thence to Australia they would cross an open ocean, where the heavy western swell is notorious, and peculiarly unsuited to steam navigation, and throughout which they would, during the winter season, be sure of tempestuous weather; and, finally, by this process, Sydney, the seat of Government, would be the last place to receive her Majesty's mails. If, therefore, Government is inclined to make any sacrifice in favour of those thriving and important settlements, by facilitating their rapid communication with the mother country, I would urge their lordships to recommend that it should be effected by a sufficient number of steam-vessels, of competent power, and by the Singapore and Batavian route. (Signed) F. BEAUFORT."

THE 5th of May being the anniversary of the death of Napoleon, a grand funeral service was celebrated at Paris, in the Church of the Invalides. Several members of the Imperial family were present, namely, Jerome Buonaparte and his two children; Napoleon Buonaparte, deputy for Corsica; and Princess Mathilda Demidoff; Joachim Murat, deputy to the National Assembly; and Pierre Buonaparte, son of Lucien, and deputy of Corsica. Among the others present were—Marshal Molitor, governor of the Invalides; General Petit, deputy-governor; Generals Fabvier, Gourgaud &c.



THE DINING HALL.



PROCESSION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE HALL OF THE ASSEMBLY.

## OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

THURSDAY, the 4th instant, being the day fixed for the opening of the National Assembly, the *rappel* beat at an early hour, and the National Guards soon afterwards assembled at their respective places of rendezvous. At eleven o'clock, all the battalions had assumed the stations assigned to them, and round the Palace of the Assembly. The first battalion of the Garde Mobile was drawn up in front of the Palace, and on the sides were stationed detachments of the troops of the line, mixed with the National Guards. The cavalry occupied the Esplanade of the Invalides and the Champs Elysées. The entire force under arms was estimated at about 35,000 men. The crowd assembled on the Place de la Concorde and in the neighbourhood of the palace was considerable. The *blouses* were in a great majority, but their attitude was perfectly inoffensive.

## THE PROCESSION.

The appearance of the streets resembled that on a *fête* day, with the addition of a grand military festival.

At half-past twelve o'clock, the National Guards shouldered arms, and, at a quarter to one, the members of the Provisional Government issued from the Hotel of the Ministry of Justice, in the Place Vendôme, and proceeded on foot to the Chamber of Representatives, preceded and followed by a grand military escort. They were everywhere received with testimonies of respect and popularity. Our artist has depicted this impressive scene on the previous page.

Looking from the Church of the Madeleine, at the moment when the *cortège* had reached the Place de la Révolution, the whole of the distance displayed little else than a surface of red tufts (*pompons*) and bayonets, except where some of the legions had inserted into their muskets little tri-colour flags, which, waving in the air, gave to the scene an animation it would otherwise have wanted.

The *cortège* had scarcely passed the Bridge of the Revolution in front of the Chamber, when the National Guards began to express disappointment. They had flattered themselves with the idea that the whole 900 representatives of the nation were to pass before them.

## THE HALL OF ASSEMBLY.

The edifice specially constructed for the Assembly occupies the centre of the Court of the Palace of the Chamber of Deputies, with which it communicates by two glazed galleries. It has been built with extraordinary rapidity, so that there was little time for the choice of the design; and that adopted presents a striking contrast with the solidity of

the surrounding structures. The façade is plain, even to meanness; and the imitative buttress-like portions of the wings do not improve the effect. We scarcely need describe the lofty doorway, flanked with groups emblematic of the mechanic arts and agriculture; above are the everlasting fasces and classic wreaths, and immediately beneath the pitch of the gable the triple group of "Liberté, Fraternité, Égalité." There is a sort of draped frieze; and high up on the apex waves the flag of the Republic.

The interior of the Hall is of rectangular form, but the portion facing the table of the President is circular. It is about 40 yards in length and 27 in width; ten rows of seats with backs extend on both sides and in the circular part, and in the centre an open space has been reserved sufficiently spacious for the passage of the representatives. The seats are separated by a number of staircases, communicating with a gallery which ranges round the hall; and about three yards above the last row of seats are the public tribunes. The hall is lighted by windows opened over those tribunes; and on the same level and in the circular part is a second tier of tribunes, destined for the public, and large enough to accommodate 200 persons. Those underneath may contain about 1500 more. The internal decoration of the hall is extremely simple. It con-



EXTERIOR OF THE HALL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

from the other tribunes, and are entered by a separate staircase.

## THE PORTRAITS.

In addition to the portraits of the men whom the first wave of the revolutionary tide thrust forward in February last, we this week give those of some of the more prominent characters that have since appeared.

## FLOCON.

Ferdinand Flocon is one of those who, immediately after the events of the 24th of February, became a member of the Provisional Government, in the capacity of one of its secretaries. He was one of the violent ultra-minority, and a partisan of M. Ledru-Rollin, whose ambitious designs and anarchical views he aided and abetted as far as his subordinate capacity admitted of. M. Flocon was formerly, and it is understood is still, the editor of the *Reforme* newspaper, which is the unflinching advocate of M. Ledru-Rollin's policy.

## ALBERT (OUVRIER).

M. Albert was also a member of the Provisional Government, in which he filled the office of Vice-President of the Industrial Commission of Workmen for the Re-organisation of Labour, which, sitting in the ex-Chamber of Peers at the Luxembourg Palace, under the Presidency of that visionary enthusiast, Louis Blanc, endeavoured to reduce to a practical system the Communist views and opinions of that mistaken but well-meaning gentleman. Their exertions have ended; as was, of course, all along expected, in complete failure; and, on Tuesday, in the National Assembly, M. Blanc announced the resignation of both his colleague (Albert) and himself, and their intention of not resuming their impracticable task.

Albert, who on the formation of the Provisional Government was ostentatiously mentioned as being a workman (*courier*) and the representative of men of his condition in the Government, is said to have been foreman in a factory in the Faubourg St. Antoine; other accounts represent him as the proprietor of a small factory in the same quarter of the city. He is a native of Lyons, in which town he was formerly chief of the *Société des Droits de l'Homme*, and in the year 1834, he attempted, but in vain, to restrain the insurrection which broke out there, with a view to its being retarded for a time, only the better to secure its success. Since that period he has been a most active Republican, and has endured prosecution and imprisonment for participation in the Republican schemes and conspiracies.

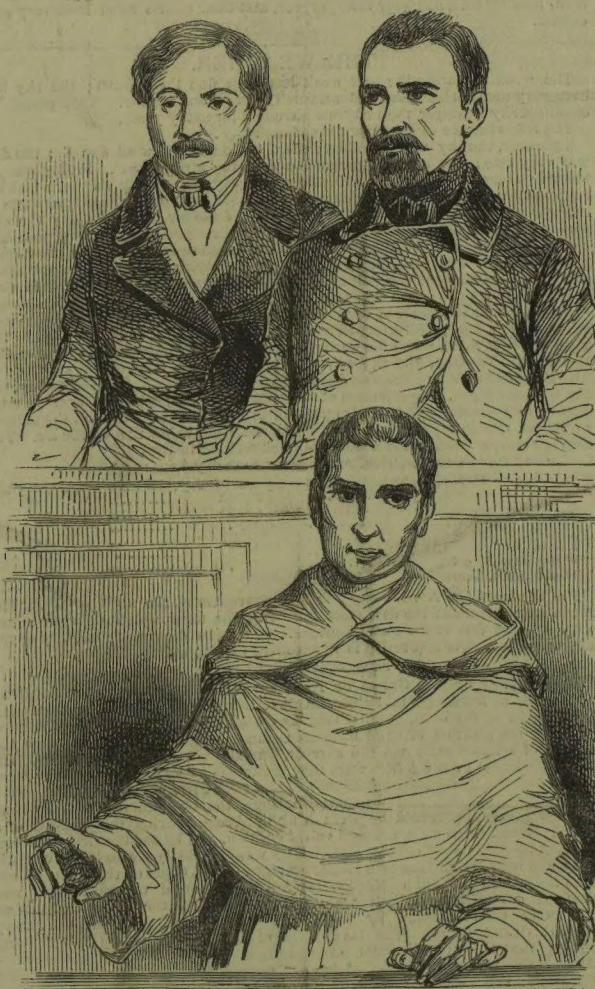
## LACORDAIRE.

Of this extraordinary man we have already given a memoir and portrait, remarkable for the excellence of the likeness, in our Number of April 15.

We have only to add to that notice, that he has since been elected a member of the National Assembly, in which he took his seat on the day it was opened last week, and excited not a little attention, by his being clothed on that occasion in the white robe of the Dominican Order of Friars Preachers, just as if he were about to enter the pulpit of the Church, rather than the tribune of Legislature.

## LAMENNAIS.

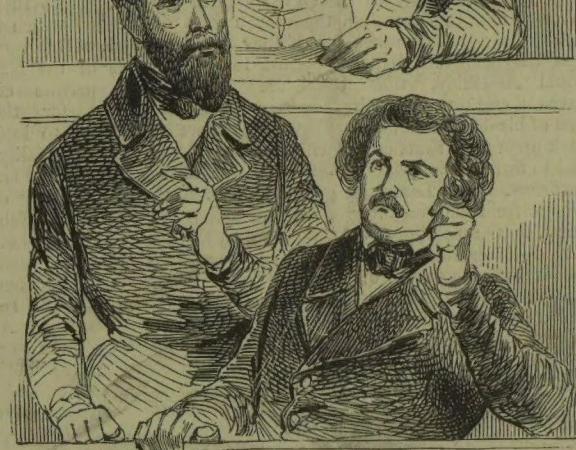
The Abbé de Lamennais is a native of the old province of Brittany, and is not more remarkable for genius, eloquence, and learning, than he is for a proud and violent disposition and most visionary views in politics. He was formerly a working member of the Roman Catholic clergy of France; and, in conjunction with M. Lacordaire, edited a journal called *L'Avenir*, which advocated very extreme views socially and politically; but, his writings having been condemned by the Pope, he refused to bend to the decision, and seceded from



FLOCON.

LACORDAIRE.

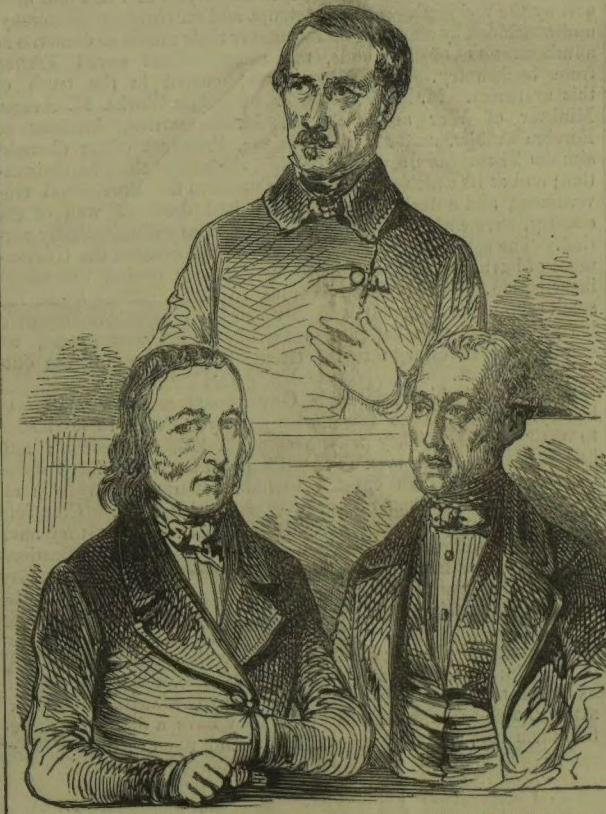
ALBERT.



BARBES.

LAMENNAIS.

PAGNERRE.



GUINARD.

DAVID (D'ANGERS).

BERANGER.

the ranks of the clergy. He has since supported himself as a public writer. He has been elected to the National Assembly.

## BARBES.

M. Barbès, known as *Le Beau*, or the handsome, has led a very troubled life. Ever since the Paris *émeute* of 1839, in which he was mixed up, he has been perpetually in prison, or under prosecution for conspiracy.

In 1839, having deliberately shot a soldier on guard during the disturbances, and having been convicted of being one of the most active of the firebrands on that unfortunate occasion, he was condemned to death; but Louis Philippe, yielding to the entreaties of the Princess Clementine, and to his own inclinations, spared *Le Beau's* life.

Since the Revolution of February, he has distinguished himself at the head of one of the clubs of Paris, by his Socialist and anarchic views. He has been elected to the National Assembly; and, short a time as it has yet sat, he has found opportunities of displaying the greatest violence of temper, and of expressing the most dangerous political views.

(Continued on page 310.)

sists of a basement, adorned with large panels, supporting a series of pilasters, on which the ceiling rests. The frieze is decorated with lions' heads and shields, on which are inscribed the words "Liberté—Égalité—Fraternité." A little above the public tribunes are appended to each pilaster trophies of tri-coloured flags. The wall behind the President's chair and the tribune is decorated with a large painted drapery, several groups of flags, and the following inscriptions:—"République Française"—"Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité."

The benches are wood, covered with green baize. The representatives of the Republic are seated less comfortably than in the theatres; they are separated from each other by a rail, covered with baize. The decorations of the tribune and the ensemble are pale green and yellow. About the chair of the President is suspended a sort of drapery resembling the curtain of a large theatre. To the reporters of the public press are assigned 90 places in the tribunes, and these places are the nearest to the *bureau* of the President. The tribune of the "Editors-in-chief" will hold 42 persons. The places reserved for the public without tickets are at the end of the Hall in the most elevated part: they are isolated

CORMENIN.

DUVIVIER.

AUDRY DE PURIVEAU.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mdle. JENNY LIND.**—The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, are respectfully informed that a Grand EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 18, on which occasion Mdle. JENNY LIND will appear in one of her favourite characters.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—On TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 16,** will be performed Rossini's Opera, LA DONNA DEL LAGO. Elena, Madama Grisi; Mila, Mme. Alibiu; Madama Bellini; Giacomo V. Signor Mario; Douglass, Signor Marin; Rodrigo, Signor Tamburini; Serano, Signor Lavia. The Grand Finale of the first act, representing the Gathering of the Clans, will be executed by two Military Bands, in addition to the usual Orchestra; the music of the Chief Bands being performed by Sig. Tagliafico, Signor Polonini, Signor Soldi, Signor Luigi Mei, Signor Corradi-Setti, and Signor Rovere. Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa. After which will be produced (for the first time) an entirely new Ballet-Divertissement, entitled NIRENE, OU LE GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

NEXT THUR DAY, "Lucerina Borgia."—A Grand Extra Night will be given on Thursday, May 18th, on which occasion will be performed, for the first time this season, Donizetti's opera—SERIA, OU LE GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, for the night or season, to be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers. For the future the Box-office will remain open till half-past five o'clock.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—LAST TWO NIGHTS.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.**—On MONDAY and TUESDAY (being positively the Last Nights of Performance for the present Season) a variety of novel and extraordinary Entertainments will be produced, for the purpose of displaying the peculiar talents of the following distinguished artists: Mdles. Caroline, Palmyre Anato, Coralia Ducos, Amaglia, Hadwiger, Mathilde Lambert, Stanley, La Petite Anat, &c. &c.; MM. Adolphe Franconi, Loiseau, Newsome, Siegrist, Andre, Weil, Leroy, Henri, Felix, Le Petit Loiseau, Auriol, Leclair, Auriol fils, &c. &c. THE LAST GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES will take place on MONDAY and TUESDAY (MAY 15th and 16th).—Acting Manager, Mr. Eugene MacCarthy.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ROBERT-HOUDIN** (of the Palais Royal, Paris).—The surprising and interesting performances of ROBERT-HOUDIN having been received with the most enthusiastic admiration, he will continue his extraordinary SOIREEZ FANTASTIQUES at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENING; comprising Automates, Prestidigitation, Magie, and original Experiments invented by Robert-Houdin. Also, Second Rue Escamotage de Robert-Houdin, and Suspension Ethereenne.—Doors open at Eight; the Exhibition to commence at Half-past Eight, and terminate before Eleven.—Boxes and Stalls may be had at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven to Five.

**ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. DAVIDSON**, Lessee and Manager.—By Particular Desire, Monday and Tuesday, the play of the MERCHANT OF VENICE: Shylock, Mr. G. V. Brooks; Bussani, Mr. H. Holt; Antonio, Mr. H. Mellow; Gratiano, Mr. Kinloch; Gobbo, Mr. Attwood; Portia, Miss May; Jessica, Miss Bromley. After which the laughable new Farce of THE SPECIAL: John Dollop, Mr. Davidge; Scratch, Mr. Attwood; Frederick, Mr. Kinloch; Miss Gloriana Dollop, Miss Kate Howard; Rosa, Miss F. Hamilton. To conclude with the Farce of HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS. Mr. G. V. Brooks's nights are Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.—Boxes, Stalls, Private Boxes, &c., at the Box-office, from eleven till five, and at all the Libraries.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor Mr. A. W. BATTY.**—Immense Attraction and Brilliant Novelties for the Benefit of Mr. VAN AMBURGH, and positively the Last Night but Five of his Appearance in London previous to his departure for the Continent.—On MONDAY, MAY 15, and following evenings, for the Last Six Nights, Bayre Bernard's highly successful and interesting spectacle of MOROK THE BEAST TAMER, in which Mr. Van Amburgh will appear with his Matchless Collection of Animal Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c. &c. An incomparable routine of SCENES of the ARENA, introducing the whole Equestri in Talent. To conclude with the petite spectacle of the GOLDEN-FOOTED STEED.—Box-office open from 11 till 5. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West. St. James's.

**MADAME PUZZI** has the honour most respectfully to announce that the Annual Grand Morning Concert will take place at the GREAT CONCERT ROOM of her MAJESTY'S THEATRE on FRIDAY, May 19; to commence at half-past One O'Clock precisely. The most eminent Artists of her Majesty's Theatre, together with the most distinguished Vocal and Instrumental Talent in Town, will be engaged; and on this occasion M. Thalberg will perform some favourite pieces. Full particulars will be duly announced. Boxes, Stalls, Reserved Seats, and Pit Tickets, for which an early application is respectfully solicited, may be had at the principal Musicians and Libraries; and of Madame Puzzi, 38, Jersey-street, St. James's.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public** are respectfully informed, the FIFTH CONCERT will take place at the HA-NOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MEDIUM EVENING, MAY 15th. Programme:—Sinfonia in flat No. 4, Haydn; Romanza, Signor Mario, Mercadante; Concerto in D minor, Pianoforte, Mr. W. S. Bennett; Mozart; Scene, "Ah perfido!" Mme. Castellan, Beethoven; Overture (MS.), Titania, J. H. Griesbach; Sinfonia, No. 8, Beethoven; Aria, "Come scoglio;" Madame Castellan, Mozart; Duo, "Ue tenore core;" Madame Castellan and Signor Mario, Donizetti; Overture, Zauberflöte, Mozart; Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Single Ticket, £1 1s; Double Ticket, £1 10s; Triple Ticket, £2 0s, to be obtained of Messrs. ADDISON, 210, Regent-street.

**MUSICAL UNION, Willis's Rooms.—NOTICE.**—The FOURTH MATINEE will take place on MONDAY, the 15th, instead of the 16th, Programme: Quartet in G, No. 81—Haydn; Trio, B flat, piano, &c.—Beethoven; Quartet, E minor, No. 4—Mendelssohn; Executants: Captain, Dolstroff, Hill, and Piatoff, Pianist, Herr Hallé, his first performance in this country.—Single Tickets, half a guinea each, to be had at Cramer and Co.'s. Members can introduce Visitors on paying at the doors.—John Ellis, Director, 63, Welbeck-street.

**SIGNOR BRIZZI** has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the residence of B. B. Williams, Esq., 2, Wyndham-place, Bryanstone-square, on MONDAY, JUNE 5; to commence at Two O'Clock precisely, when he will be assisted, as on the last occasion, by the same unrivalled combination of talent which was alone concentrated at his Maritime Musicale. Tickets, One Guinea each, may be had at all the principal Music Warehouses, and of Signor Brizzi, 2, Upper John-street, Golden-square.

**ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Open for the Season.—Success beyond all former precedent.—Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.** Next week, Danson's splendid PICTORIAL MODEL of ROME, with the Procession Pope Plus the Ninth over the Bridge of St. Angelo. Promenade Concerts, Vocal and Instrumental, conducted by Mr. Godfrey and M. Emanuel. Second week of the European Melodists, who sing in 20 different Languages. Splendid Menagerie.—Hakspere's House. Remus, from a Tower of 100 feet high, on a Winged Steed Pegasus, to the Rescue of Andromeda during the Holy Week at Rome, executed by the Messrs. Soubthby in a style never before witnessed. Gates open at 10; Feeding Time, 5; Concert, 6; Flight of Pigeons, dusk. Fireworks immediately after. On Wednesday next at the First Grand FLOWER SHOW of the season, for Tulips, Roses, Heartsease, &c. An extra brass band and other novelties. No extra charge. Admission, as usual, 1s.

**THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, RE-GENT-STREET,** is now RE-OPENED, with the addition of a SPACIOUS THEATRE and GALLERIES.—Specimens of Art-Manufactures are greatly increased. Vast Improvements have been effected in the Optical Department. Popular Lectures by Dr. Ryan and Dr. Bachofen, on Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. A Description of the Deposited Works by Mr. Crispe. Experiments with the Diver and Diving-Bell. The Music is conducted by Dr. Wallis.—Open daily from Eleven to Five; and in the evenings, including Saturday, from Seven till Half-past Ten.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

**WEIPPERT'S SOIRES DANSANTES, Princess's Concert Room.**—Last Night, MONDAY, MAY 15, being the close of the Season, and termination of the present Subscription, Tickets 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band, as usual, conducted by himself. M. C. Mr. Corriveau. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne. Commence a Eleven, conclude at Three. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square. On MONDAY, JUNE 5, Mr. WEIPPERT'S ANNUAL BENEFIT BALL.

**L'AURENT'S CASINO, ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY, ST-BAND.—OPEN NIGHTLY.**—The brilliant performances of Mons. Arban from the Conservatoire de Musique à Paris are highly lauded, and the enthusiastic plaudits of delighted audiences. This highly-gifted musician will, every evening, at a quarter past 8, execute a Grand Aria from Adam's opera of "Le Chevalier" on the Sax-horn. Band of 50 Instrumentalists. Vocal Concert. Monstro Achromatic Microscope. All the New and Fashionable Dances. Doors open at 7, commence at half-past. Ball at 9, and terminate at half-past 11 o'clock. Admission, 1s.

**THE NEW WOOL PIECE.—Nature reflected in variegated Wool.—HALL'S GERMAN WOOL MODEL LANDSCAPE.** Its Length, Nine Feet. The Season, Midsummer.—This original production is exciting considerable interest. It is an entirely new mode of employing the German Wool. During the short period it has been before the Public, some thousands of persons of cultivated taste have seen it, and expressed their surprise and delight, and amongst whom were many professional artists. The press, including the "Times," has spoken most strongly in commendation of this new Model Landscape. Some of Miss Linwood's intimate acquaintances have said that had Miss Linwood been living, she would have been much gratified to see this "perfect reflexion of nature" with German wool. Now on View, from Ten till dusk, 14, Berners-street, Oxford-street, at Mr. BRAND'S GALLERI. Admission, 6d.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 14.—Third Sunday after Easter. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was first published on this day, in the year 1842.

MONDAY, 15.—Venus rises at 3h. 36m. A.M., near the E. by N. point of the horizon.

TUESDAY, 16.—Jupiter sets at 11h. 49m. P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 17.—The Sun rises at 4h. 8m., and sets at 7h. 46m.

THURSDAY, 18.—The Moon is full at 6h. 42m. A.M. The planets Jupiter and Mars are near together.

FRIDAY, 19.—St. Dunstan. The length of the day is 15h. 44m.

SATURDAY, 20.—Day breaks at 6h. 35m., and Twilight ends at 11h. 26m. P.M.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. W. H." North Perrott.—Hygrometrical tables, by Mr. Glaisher, published by Taylors, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, price 2s. 6d. For the other information you require, write to Mr. Glaisher, 13, Dartmouth Terrace, Blackheath.

"J. M. W."—You had better set your sun-dial by means of a good watch, getting the time from the nearest railway station, and allowing for the equation of time as in "The Illustrated London Almanack." You can also set it by means of the Pol Star, using the numbers as given in "The Illustrated London Almanack for 1848."

"G. W. D. V."—The comet has been expected for some time past, but we have not heard that it has been seen.

"A. H. A."—The variation of the compass at present is about 22° 50' W.

"A Constant Reader."—At 10 A.M. in England, it is about 5 A.M. at Delhi.

"Rife" should buy "Hoyle's Games."

"F. H."—Aird's Self-Instructing French Grammar.

"W. H. R."—Southampton.—In the spring of 1843 a large comet unexpectedly appeared. Its period has not been satisfactorily determined.

"Romeo."—See the "Theatres" of our own Journal.

"X. F. Z."—Cheshire?—Write to Messrs. Longman and Co.

"W. D. L."—By advertisement or sale by auction.

"Young Musician" should order the work of his bookseller.

"Cautor."—We cannot spare room for the Sketch.

"Bel."—Woodford.—See the "Young Lady's Equestrian Manual."

"Pauper Clerics."—Received

"A Sheffield Cutler."—The Will Act (1 Vic. c. 26, sec. 17) expressly provides that no person shall, on account of his being an executor of a will, be incompetent to be admitted a witness to such will.—"A Correspondent" and "T. H. E." are thanked for this correction of the mis-statement, in our reply on the 29th ult.

"An Irish Reader."—See the article on Communism in our Journal for March 25.

"W. C." York.—Not at present.

"K. O. C." Cork, cannot choose a better season than Whitsuntide for visiting London.

"Infrequens."—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.

"H. S." Staffordshire Potteries, will find a portrait of Espartero in No. 27 of our Journal; of the Emperor of Russia, in No. 110; and of Metternich, in No. 154.

"W. R."—Declined.

"Honora." Bristol.—The means in question would be an illegal evasion of postage.

"H. C. M."—The Electric Telegraph has been laid under Portsmouth Harbour, as an extension of the Government line on the Great Western Railway.

"K. L. P."—Address at the Haymarket Theatre.

"Abd-el-Kader."—The Characters about Town will be continued.

"G. J. L."—We cannot promise.

"Ascriptor."—The Penny Cyclopaedia and "Pictorial History of England" are highly accredited works.

"J. N."—See the daily newspapers.

"Uncas."—The next distribution of the Society of Arts will take place very shortly.

"E. S. R."—Old Jewry.—No.

"W. X. Y." Yeovil, is recommended to consult a solicitor.

"Ignoramus."—See Lord Mahon's "Life of Belisarius."

"A Country Subscriber."—Mdle. Jenny Lind sings at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket. The second Italian Opera is at Covent Garden Theatre.

"A. Z."—John Quincy Adams died on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 24, 1848.

"W. R." Strand.—We have no room.

"Special Polka."—Verdi's opera of "Attila" was first performed at Her Majesty's Theatre.

"H. J. B." Bristol, is thanked, but we cannot find space for more on the subject than we now insert.

"T. T. T." Belper.—The correct word is Eylet, from the French Eillet.

"E. P." Wolverhampton.—The Scottish Law, of which a "Gretna Green Marriage" is an abuse, has not yet been repealed.

DECLINED.—"O. E." Enquirer; "Grampus"; "Ansty Speedding"; "Elizabeth P.;" "Singlesides"; "An Undergraduate"; "K. W. S. C.;" "C. A.;" "A Cambridge Student"; Brighton; "J. C." Birmingham.

"G. T." Cherbury, should remit the money to Hobart Town through a mercantile house connected with that colony.

"T. C. S." Silcoates.—The issue will be announced very shortly.

"G. S." Chelsea.—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.

#### BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED.

London Anecdotes: The Electric Telegraph.—Wheatley on the Common Prayer. The Very Joyous History of the Good Knight without Fear and without Reproach.—Social Distinction. By Mrs. Ellis.—Adam's Guide to the Watering Places.—Select Plays of Shakespeare.—Glascott's Naval Officer's Manual.—Crosby Hall Lectures on Education.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	M	M	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m

\* \* \* During the afternoon of Sunday there will be no high tide.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848.

THE French Provisional Government has rendered an account of its stewardship to the National Assembly. Its acts have been warmly criticised in this country. The extraordinary and unparalleled circumstances out of which the Government arose—the immense difficulties it had to encounter—the firmness and boldness on the one hand, the wisdom and caution on the other, which were imperatively required from it, that it might steer with even moderate success through perils the greatest that could menace a nation, hardly received from our public writers the fair and impartial consideration to which they were entitled. There was a disposition to expect too much from them—to exaggerate their failures, and to depreciate them for a want of success, which it would have been miraculous if they had attained. But now that they have resigned their trust into the hands of the National Assembly, that they are once more private citizens, and that each Minister has accounted for the acts of his department of the Government, we are enabled to look back upon their short career with more coolness and impartiality, and to form a fairer estimate of the value of their services. On Saturday, M. de Lamartine gave a clear and eloquent history of events, from the overthrow of the monarchy on the 24th of February, to the meeting of the Assembly on the 4th of May: a short period—if calculated by mere days; a long period, if measured by the magnitude of the events they witnessed. This statement was general, and in the name of the whole Government, and received the warm and unanimous plaudits of the Assembly. At its conclusion, M. Ledru-Rollin and M. Crémieux detailed in succession the acts of their Ministry; the former entering into vindications of his conduct, which seemed to satisfy his auditory that he was not the arbitrary and violent man that he had been represented to be. On Monday these explanations were continued. M. Garnier-Pagès detailed the financial operations of the Government, showed the difficulties they encountered in the task of retrieving the almost hopeless disorder into which the finances of the State had been cast by the reckless agents of a corrupt and extravagant monarchy, and concluded by affirming that whatever their merits or demerits as administrators of its funds, the Republic had saved France from bankruptcy. The Assembly concurred in the truth of this avowment. M. Marie, Minister of Public Works, M. Arago, Minister of War and Colonies, M. Lamartine, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Louis Blanc, President of the Commission des Travailleurs, severally detailed the acts of their administration; and at its conclusion a vote of thanks to the Provisional Government, and a declaration that they had deserved well of the country, were enthusiastically proposed, and as enthusiastically carried. The sole objector was M. Barbès, who accused the Government of having murdered the citizens of Rouen during the recent insurrection. The violence and injustice of M. Barbès found but small echo in the Assembly, and only four or five members supported his proposition, that before a vote of thanks was passed, an enquiry was necessary into the circumstances attending the outbreak at Rouen.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—Dr. Faraday commenced his annual course of lectures on Saturday last to a numerous and fashionable audience. The subject for the present year is "On the allied phenomena of the chemical and electrical forces," wherein he will pursue the investigation into the connexion of all the physical forces which he entered on last year. The lecture on Saturday was devoted to preliminary explanations and illustrations of chemical force, in which was shown the distinction between the actions of particles of the same substances on each other, which constitutes mechanical force, and the mutual actions of the particles of different substances, wherein the science of chemistry depends. While making this distinction, Dr. Faraday pointed out the close assimilation of the two forces, and how intimately their phenomena are connected. Mechanical force produces molecular action, and the aggregation of particles—of two drops of water on a rose-leaf, for example—is the result of chemical action; the same in kind, though different in degree, as decomposition and combustion. Numerous experiments were performed, with Dr. Faraday's usual skill in manipulation, to exemplify different kinds of chemical action, beginning with the feeblest, and proceeding to the most energetic. The contraction of the volume of given quantities of spirits of wine and water, when mixed, was shown by putting the two fluids into a glass vessel so constructed that they were kept separate until inverted, and when the mixture took place, the vessel, which was previously quite full, exhibited an empty space. The decomposition of ether by nitric acid, resulting in the evolution of an inflammable gas, was contrasted with the opposite effect of producing a solid white substance, by mingling together ammoniacal gas and muriatic acid gas, and by the solidification of limpid solutions of muriate of lime and carbonate of potash. Dr. Faraday particularly impressed on his auditors that the results of chemical actions are not *mixtures*, but that they form compounds distinct from, and often possess properties directly opposite to those of the combined substances. Notwithstanding these changes, however, and the apparent annihilation of the component parts by the process of chemical action, one of the most important facts which chemistry teaches is, that matter is indestructible. Lavoisier, by employing the balance in chemical investigations, was enabled to prove that, even during combustion, there is no particle of the original matter destroyed, nor is it even changed. The products of combustion are found to weigh exactly the same as the combustible and the gas with which it unites during the process, and the original elements may be reproduced unchanged. As an easy illustration of the apparent destruction of a substance by chemical combination, and its subsequent restoration, Doctor Faraday adduced the combination of iodine with zinc. A small quantity of iodine was heated in a glass flask, when the beautiful violet-coloured vapour peculiar to that substance was copiously emitted. A little zinc and spirits of wine were then added, and, after the combination, all the properties of the iodine seemed to be lost, and it was heated without the emission of the least vapour. The addition of sulphuric acid, however, liberated the iodine, and then its violet-coloured vapour again filled the flask. Thus, as Dr. Faraday observed, the particles of iodine which had been floating unperceived on the waters since the creation of the world, after having been extracted from the sea-weed by the chemist, and placed on the lecture table, were again lost to sense in combination with zinc, and were once more restored by chemical agency. As there is no destruction nor creation of matter by chemical action, so also there is no destruction nor creation of power, though some philosophers still cling to the notion that the excitement of electricity forms an exception to this law of nature. The consideration of the development of electricity in the voltaic battery, by chemical force, was, however, reserved for the next lecture.

**THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND.**—The fifty-ninth anniversary festival of this institution was celebrated on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. After the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund," had been acclamatisitously acknowledged, Dr. Russell read a report, which stated that during the past year 38 deserving cases had been relieved, at an outlay of £120. The rev. gentleman then read a list of contributions for the current year, amounting to a handsome sum, and embracing the details of her Majesty the Queen, £100; the Duke of Northumberland, £100; Lord Eliborough, 10 guineas; Lord Ellesmere, £10; the Archbishop of Dublin, 30 guineas; the Stationers' Company, £20; Mr. James, the novelist, £10, with an annual subscription of £5; Mr. Monkton Milnes, M.P., £5; Lord Ebrington, 10 guineas; Mr. J. Swinburne, £10; Mr. Macready, £5; Mr. Gardener Wilkinson, £10; the Duke of Hamilton, £10; the Bishop of Manchester, £10; John Walter, Esq., M.P., 10 guineas; Mr. Lovell, 5 guineas; Mr. Thackeray, £5; Mr. Halam, £10; Baron Parke, 10 guineas; Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, 10 guineas, &c. Some complimentary toasts having been given, the company separated, after a most agreeable evening.

**LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**—On Saturday last the annual distribution of prizes to the medical department of this College took place in the presence of a large number of the students and of their friends. Lord Brougham, the President of the Institution, took the chair, in the theatre of the College, at three o'clock, supported by Sir L. Goldsmith and Sir E. Ryan.—Dr. Grant, the Dean of Faculty, read the report of the committee, by which it appeared that the income and the number of students were increasing.—The different professors then read the names of the successful prize-winners in their respective classes. Owing, each was received either with marks of applause or disapprobation on the part of the assembled students. Professors Sharpey and Quain were badly received, upon which the latter said—"I am not surprised at this. Statements injurious to me have been circulated in reference to a respected colleague, and if they be not fully inquired into, it will be no fault of mine." (Cheers and hisses.)—The Chairman: If you had been as long in the House of Commons as I have been, you would not be surprised at these things.—The prizes were then delivered to the successful candidates, and Lord Brougham concluded the day's proceedings by an appropriate address.

**ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—The anniversary festival of this institution was held on Saturday last at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. The chair was taken by the Most Honourable the Marquis of Northampton, President of the Royal Society. Amongst the gentlemen present were Sir W. Ross, R.A., V.P., Mr. Barry, R.A., Mr. C. Stanfield, R.A., Mr. W. Wyon, &c., &c. During the evening it was made known that the funds of the charity were rather on the increase, a circumstance which, when the numerous demands made upon the institution are considered, is a matter for very sincere congratulation. The receipts for the past year amount to £1669 0s. 6d.; and the expenditure leaves a balance of £233 19s. 10d. at the banker's, to meet the distribution of last January, as well as for a reserve fund for urgent cases. Relief was last year granted to fifty-five applicants, who received sums varying from £50 to £10 each. The greater number of these cases are old recipients of the bounty of the charity. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to £456.

**BRITISH MISSIONS.**—The Home Missionary Society, the Colonial Missionary Society, and the Irish Evangelical Society—supported by the congregationalists—have, within the last twelve months, been united under the general title of the British Missions. The first annual meeting of the amalgamated societies was held on Tuesday night at Exeter Hall; Mr. Alderman Challis presided. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that England, in consequence of recent occurrences abroad, was dearer now to Englishmen than at any former period of her history. And yet in England it was melancholy to reflect that there were millions of the population without bibles—millions who revered no Sabbath—who worshipped no God. (Hear.) In the nineteenth century England had to be evangelised. For this noble purpose, the Home Missionary Society was peculiarly adapted. Mr. Ashton then read the twenty-ninth annual report of the Home Missionary Society. It stated that the three combined societies were in active operation under one board of management and one set of officers. The income of the year amounted to £6576 2s. 7d.; the expenditure had been £7301 16s. 4d.; leaving a balance of £739 13s. 9d. against the society. Connected with the society there are at present 50 missionaries, 59 grantees, and 8 students; 49 towns, villages, and hamlets are regularly visited. There are 193 Sabbaths and 49 day schools connected with the society. Missionaries have been stationed in 22 additional towns during the past year. The Rev. Thomas James then read the report of the Irish Evangelical Society. During the late famine, £9465 7s. 3d. had been received by the society, and distributed in money, food, and clothing, without distinction of party, political or religious. (Cheers.) The society had 30 ministers and missionaries, 23 scripture readers, and 34 schools containing 1710 scholars, which number might be indefinitely increased. During the past year the income amounted to £3234 12s. 5d.; the disbursements to £3662 8s. 4d.; leaving a deficiency of £427 10s. 1d. In addition to the regular income, the society had received a legacy from the late Thos Cadick, Esq., of Tewkesbury, of £1000 Brazilian Bonds, worth now about £700. The Rev. Algernon Wells read the report of the Colonial Missionary Society. It was very satisfactory, and showed that increased funds could not fail to produce increased usefulness. The reports were adopted, and several reverend gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—On Monday, the usual annual meeting was held at Exeter Hall. The platform was occupied by a large number of distinguished gentlemen. Viscount Morpeth presided. The secretary read the report of the committee for the past year. It was a document of considerable length, and entered into a description of the operations of the society in various parts of the country, describing its benefits in the prevention of crime and the establishment in many districts of a better system of instruction. It was stated, that, at a meeting of the society held on the 1st of June last, the question of whether or not Government aid should be received was left to the consideration of a committee. The decision had been in the affirmative, and some divisions had been caused in the society in consequence, but without any results seriously detrimental to the interests of the society. The model schools in the various districts were all full. The numbers admitted during the year had been—boys, 825; girls, 420. The normal schools were also progressing. About 142 candidates had been admitted, and 84 appointed to schools; making, in both departments, 335 students, and about 200 appointments. 95 new schools had been established in 90 localities. It had been intended to establish four new normal schools; but the efforts towards that end had not been successful. A suitable site had been obtained for one of these schools near Bristol, but the others remained in abeyance. Mr. S. Gurney, the treasurer, then read the balance-sheet, from which it appeared that the subscriptions for the year had amounted to £889 1s. 6d.; the donations to £554 9s. 6d.; the proceeds from the auxiliary societies to £1056 1s. 1d.; from the Council on Education, £750; making, with several other items, a total on the credit side of £1,898 7s. 5d.

**PRAYER BOOK AND HOLYLY SOCIETY.**—On Monday, the supporters of this society held their 36th annual meeting at Exeter Hall, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. From the report read, it appeared that during the past year the society's agents had visited 3097 merchant ships between London and Gravesend, and distributed amongst the crews no fewer than 2856 prayer books, besides a large number of homilies in English and foreign languages. The con-

vict establishments had also been visited, and through the instrumentality of the society many of the convicts had been taught to read. They were then presented with prayer books, which they took with them to the penal settlements. An interesting feature in the operations of the past year was the circumstance that 31 emigrant ships leaving England had been supplied with religious books. The distribution in this quarter had been 390 prayer books and Sunday services, 1307 homilies, 2205 family prayers, 860 collects and catechisms, and nearly 10,000 tracts. The operations of the society in Ireland, the British colonies, and the continent of Europe, were equally satisfactory, though not so apparent. The receipts of the society amounted to £2252, being less than the expenditure by £146; and in addition to the balance against the society, there were outstanding debts to the amount of £222.

**PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday in Exeter-hall. Mr. G. Rochfort Clarke in the chair. Mr. Lord having read the report, which stated that the total income of the year ending April, 1848, including the previous balance, had been £1554 19s., the expenditure £1518, leaving a balance of £51 1s. and liabilities amounting to about £400 it was unanimously adopted. Several gentlemen, including the Rev. H. Stowell, addressed the meeting on resolutions in accordance with the objects of the association.

**THE CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this society, established in the University of Cambridge, some years since, for the encouragement of the study of church subjects, but which, since its removal from that ancient seat of learning, has received the designation of the Ecclesiastical Society, was held on Tuesday afternoon at Christ Church, St. Pancras. The Venerable Archdeacon Thorpe presided, and was supported by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton (who has recently arrived in this country), Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P.; Mr. Dickenson, M.P., &c. The report stated that one honorary member and twenty one ordinary members had been elected during the past year, and the list of Vice-Presidents had been increased by the addition of the Bishops of Cape Town, Antigua, New Zealand, and Fredericton. Now that the society had removed from the University of Cambridge, and had determined on a wider sphere of action, they had secured rooms in New Bond-street, where in future their periodical meetings would be held. The report was adopted.

**SANATORIUM IMPROVEMENT.**—**MEETING AT WINCHESTER HOUSE.**—In conse-

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Earl Granville attended on Wednesday at the Board of Trade as Vice-President of that department.

The Royal Botanic Society held their first flower show for the season on Wednesday, at the Regent's-park. The attendance of rank and fashion was very great: Her Majesty and the Court also being present.

The packet *Washington*, which arrived at Southampton, from the United States, on Wednesday, brought on freight 250,000 dollars.

At Paris, on the day the National Assembly met for the first time, M. Thiers mounted guard at the municipality of the second arrondissement.

The issue of orders for the admission of the public to view the state apartments in Windsor Castle is resumed.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, and Lord James Murray honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

The Duchess d'Orléans, accompanied by the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, passed through Frankfort on Tuesday week, on their way to Fulde.

The Prince and Princess of Kotschoubey left town early this week on their return to St. Petersburg.

Admiral Sir John West, K.C.B., Lady West, and the Misses West, have arrived in Berkeley-square, from the Admiralty House, Devonport.

Her Majesty's ships *Alarm*, *Daring*, and steamer *Vixen*, sailed on the 6th ult. from Port Royal, Jamaica, with orders to cruise of the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico for the interception of slaves; information having been received of ten slaves having some time previously left Havana for the coast of Africa.

Her Majesty will give a concert at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

The Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone received a large party to dinner on Saturday, at their residence in Carlton Gardens.

The Duchess of Sutherland and other ladies patronesses of the Shakspeare Ball are actively engaged in arranging the various sets of quadrilles to be danced in character at this magnificent *réunion*, appointed to "come off" on the 22nd instant, at Willis's Rooms.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne entertained a distinguished party at dinner, on Saturday, at Lansdowne House.

Lady Mary Hamlyn Williams has issued cards for a grand ball at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

A package containing books intended for deposit in the British Museum has arrived by the steamer *Emerald*; *Tune*, master, from Boulogne; and the Lords of the Treasury have given directions to the revenue authorities to permit their admission free of duty for that purpose.

The annual ball in aid of the Literary Association of Poland is fixed to take place on the 29th instant, at Willis's Rooms. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has signified her intention of patronising the *réunion*.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster and Lady Jane Fitzgerald have arrived at their mansion, on Carlton House-terrace, from Carlton House, Maynooth.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the registration of legally qualified practitioners in medicine and surgery, and into the laws and charters relating to the practice of medicine and surgery in Great Britain and Ireland, have reported to the House the evidence taken before them up to the 31st ult.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have arrived in Belgrave-square, from Woburn Abbey, for the season.

The French Government steam-corvette *Colbert*, of 320-horse power, was launched at Cherbourg, on the 5th.

Prince Hermann, of Saxe-Weimar, has left town for the Continent.

On Saturday evening, about three hundred and fifty of the workmen who acted as special constables in Aldersgate Ward (City), during the late Chartist excitement, were entertained at a substantial repast in the large room of the Royal General Dispensary, Aldersgate-street.

The Musical Antiquarian Society, which was established in 1840, with a view of publishing scarce and valuable works by the early English composers, edited by professors of eminence, has been dissolved. When the music which has been prepared is printed, and copies presented to the subscribers, the surplus fund, if any, will be presented to the Royal Society of Musicians.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey entertained at dinner, on Saturday, at their mansion in Berkeley-square, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and a distinguished party.

The annual distribution of prizes among the students of King's College took place on Saturday in the new hall attached to the College, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, attended by Major Von Oehrelrich, left London on Saturday last to make an inspection of the port and arsenal of Portsmouth. The Prince returned to town at nine o'clock in the evening, much gratified with his excursion.

Lamartine, whose unpopularity with the *ultras* among the Communists of Paris is as great as the admiration with which he is generally regarded by the rest of the people, has received more than 20 letters threatening him with assassination.

The French squadron sailed from Leghorn for Naples on the 4th inst., and the steam-fregate *Asmodee* was sent to Venice.

A French ship of war, the *Duguesclin*, 90-guns, was launched at Rochefort on the 3rd inst.

The price of military substitutes in France has risen considerably within the last few days. The sum of 4000f. (£160) is now demanded, and easily obtained.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Duke Bernhard and the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward and the Princess of Saxe-Weimar, honoured the performance at Drury-lane Theatre on Monday evening with their presence.

The Hon. J. L. Martin, chargé d'affaires of the United States of America to His Holiness the Pope, has arrived in London on his way to Rome.

Mr. Curteis, M.P. for Rye, the Mayor, and the Town Clerk, had an interview with Lord John Russell, on Tuesday, to present addresses of congratulation for the Queen and Prince Albert, and also an address to the noble lord.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Baroness de Speth and Sir George Couper, honoured the performance of the Royal Italian Opera, on Tuesday evening, with her presence.

Mr. Arthur Buller, some time Queen's Advocate in Ceylon, is to have the vacant Judgeship in India.

Lord John Russell will give a dinner party on Wednesday next, the 17th, at his residence in Chesham-place.

Prince Metternich has taken the Earl of Denbigh's mansion in Eaton-square for a limited period.

His Excellency Count Dietrichstein, the Austrian ambassador, had the honour to entertain his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, at a banquet at Chandos House, on Friday (yesterday).

Lord W. Beresford, after a protracted absence abroad, during which his lordship has visited the Holy Land, and travelled through Egypt and Turkey, has just arrived from the Continent.

Mrs. Anderson, the vocalist, once known as the beautiful Josephine Bartolozzi, expired at her house, St. John's wood, on Monday, the 1st inst., of consumption, at the early age of 41. Her father was the famous engraver, Bartolozzi, and her surviving sister is the celebrated Madame Ve tri.

Mr. Henry Southern, Secretary of Legation to the British Embassy at Lisbon, is appointed Her Majesty's Minister to the Government of Buenos Ayres.

The Government of Trieste has prohibited the exportation of horses.

The select committee appointed to enquire into and report to the House of Commons on the taxation of suitors in the Courts of Law and Equity, and the fees received by the officers of those courts, have reported that all the officers in such courts ought to be paid by salary.

On Thursday week no fewer than 592 cases were tried and disposed of, before Mr. Sheriff Skene, in the Small Debts Court, at Edinburgh.

The blockade of Venice by the Austrians has been officially announced to the British Government.

A printer at Berlin, named Kolbe, has been arrested and sent to prison for propagating false news. Amongst the falsehoods published by this caterer for excitement, were the death of the King of Denmark, and a statement that the Chartists of London had been exposed to a fire of grape-shot from the troops for 16 hours.

The Provisional Government of France issued no less than 295 decrees up to May 5.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains the official dispatch from the Danish minister, Knuth, announcing the blockade of Stettin, Stralsund, Rostock, Wismar, Pillau, and Dantzig—the four first from the 2nd of May, and the last from the 3rd, the blockade of the Elbe being fixed for the 10th.

On Tuesday, a company of the Royal Sappers and Miners erected at the summit of St Paul's Cathedral a temporary observatory immediately beneath the ball and cross, for the purposes of the Ordnance Survey of

(Continued from page 307.)

M. PAONNEAU.

Is one of the members for the Department of the Seine, and Secretary-General to the Provisional Government.

M. CUVILLIER.

Is one of the members for the Department of the Seine, and is the General of the Guards.

CORNUILLER.

Mr. Cornuiller is a man possessed of an European reputation; and there are few who have not read or heard of his political writings, published under the assumed name of Timon. For force and beauty of style, accurate delineation of character, and power with them, are many claim him as one with whom Scotland in his own peculiar way, and among modern political writers. In this country we have nothing like his productions, if not except the efforts of Tom Moore.

AUDRY DE FURSATTE.

This is one of the names which have passed beyond the limits of an ordinary circle of acquaintance, which a mere accident, unconnected with merit or demerit, has lately brought before the public. M. Audry de Fursatte is the person who, on the eve of the opening of the National Assembly last year, as the sole member present, was called to the chair of the President, *ad interim*, until the ballot had decided on whom the office of President of the Chamber should be.



GUARD OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

confirmed. The next day M. Buchez, one of the subordinate Mayors of Paris, and the undersigned, were sent to inform the members of the Assembly that M. de Puynaveau vacated the chair and returned to the benches of the Assembly.

DAVID (D'ANGERS).

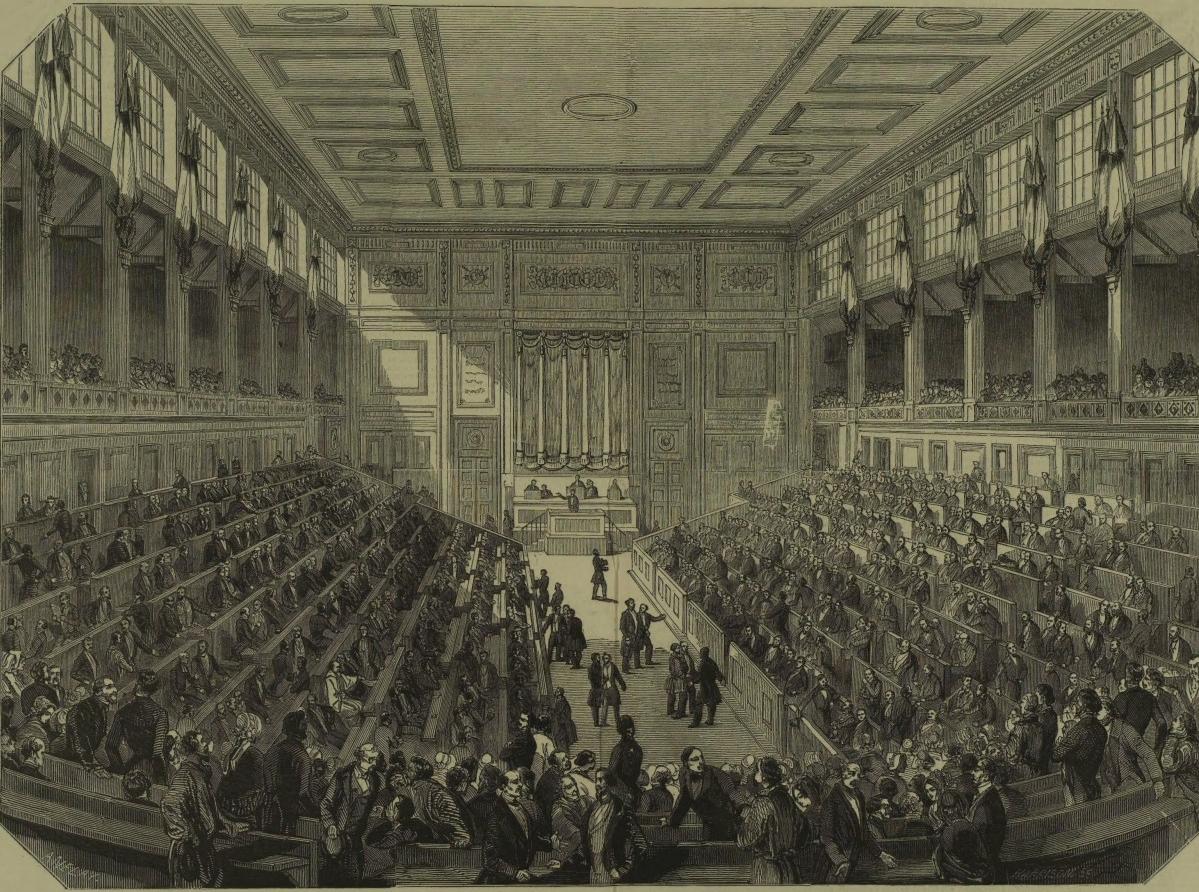
Pierre Jean David, the celebrated sculptor, was born at Angers, in 1788; his father being a self-educated sculptor. He left home when a youth, with very slender means, and, in 1809, worked at the sculptural decoration of the triumphal arch of Constantine, in Rome. David, in 1816, at the age of 28, was an ardent republican; and he promises to be very active in the National Assembly. It is said he will be a member of the Government; but it is not demanded that a motion should be voted to each member of the Provisional Government. This drew forth cries of "M. Jossé! M. Jossé!" in allusion to Staff M. David's profession; and the name of Jossé was not repeated.

M. GUINNAR.

Is one of the members for the Department of the Seine, and General of the National Guard, whose uniform is shown.

BERANGER.

Who is unacquainted with the Poet? To whom are the glorious names, of the French Revolution, more familiar than those of Beranger? To reply. The fame of Beranger is world-wide; and when the personal character of the Man—the ever consistent and honest republican, the cheerful companion, the most popular of all the members of the Assembly—was mentioned in the course of time, into oblivion, the fame of Beranger the Poet shall be immortal. The Poet, now dead, was a man of great worth; a man of great worth, now in his old age, as one of their representatives in the National Assembly. The modest bard wrote in the Assembly begging to be allowed to resign himself; but at the request of the members of the Assembly, declared they could not spare him. So Beranger sits in the Hall of the People.



HALL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

#### OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Deputies began to enter the hall about noon. Very few wore the official costume and the white waistcoat à la Robespierre, and not one appeared with the red waistcoat. The couriers had, for the most part, adopted the costume bourgeois, with the exception of the members of the Committee of the Lance, who presented himself in the Seussian costume. Three clergymen were dressed in clerical attire.

The gallery set aside for the corps diplomatique was occupied by the English Ambassador, Mr. Edwardes, and the only American, Mr. Linnell, the only American present. Lord Normanby being the only lady in the gallery. Lord Normanby was not in his official costume. There were, also, in the same gallery, the Ambassador of France, the Ambassador of Spain, the Ambassadors of Sweden, New Granada, and for Tuscany; M. de Thoré, the Chanceller and Councillor of State, and the Ambassador of Holland. In the galleries, Mr. Edwards, of the British Embassy, &c. In the galleries were some ladies. At one o'clock, M. Audry de Fursatte, the senior member, took the chair, and M. Linnell, the junior member, took the chair of the Vice-President (the coun-porter of Marseilles), Lagrenoble, Gambon, St. Leuva, Avord, and Fourcier, who were to act as secretaries. M. de la Rivière, the Sheriff of Paris, announced the approach of the members of the Provisional Government, and the deputies proceeded to their



GUARD OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

seats. In the moment of tumult made at one of the doors by a number of the National Guards, who attempted to enter the hall, M. Chauvaux, the Governor of the Palace, ran to the door, and declared that no armed person should enter without passing over his body. All applauded his firm and energetic manner.

At that moment the drums of the National Guard were heard to beat to arms, and the members of the Assembly, who had been seated, rose to their feet. The Provisional Government. M. Dupont (de l'Eure), leaving H.M. Lamartine and Louis Blanc, then entered the hall and was followed by M.M. Arago, M. Martin, M. de la Rochejaquelein, M. de la Motte, M. de la Croux, M. Pichot, M. Pichot, Secretary to the Government, and M. Cassiolles, Prefect of Police, who was to be the first to speak. The members of the Government, and the members of the Government having placed themselves in front of the tribune, the entire Assembly rose, and saluted them with unanimous acclamation. *Vive le Régime Républicain!* *Vive la République!* These words were repeated by the spectators in the public galleries, and the numerous persons who had obtained admittance to the hall. The members of the Government, who were sitting bowed to the Assembly, were ushered to the last bench on the left. No sooner was it done, than the members of the Assembly, who had been seated, rose to invite him to ascend the tribune. He rose, and, accompanied by his colleagues, advanced towards the tribune, which he mounted alone. His presence there was received with cries of *Vive le Régime!* and when silence was restored, he proceeded, in a brief speech, formally to resign the power of the 13th of February, and to transfer it to the members of the Assembly. In his address with "To-day we inaugurate the labours of the National Assembly to that city to which we will always rally—*Vive la République!*"

The members of the Assembly, who had been seated, rose to receive the address of M. Dupont (de l'Eure) having left the tribune, M. Crétinon succeeded in his turn, and informed the Assembly that its Session was opened, and that its



PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC BY THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

labours commenced on that day. He afterwards called on the President to invite the representatives of the people to retire into their standing committees, to verify their powers. M. Audry de Puiraveau having transmitted that invitation to the Assembly, it adjourned amidst cries of "Vive la République!" and "Vive le Gouvernement Provisoire."

At three o'clock the deputies, having completed the verification of the powers, re-entered the Hall, when the President called on M. Bochart, the Chairman of the first committee, to communicate to the Assembly the result of its labours. M. Demosthenes Olivier next rose, and demanded that every member should take the oath of allegiance to the Republic; when M. Crémieux, the Minister of Justice, replied that the Provisional Government had abolished the oath, a declaration that it was received with deafening applause.

After the proclamation of the Republic had been resolved on, M. Emmanuel Arago, rose, with great vehemence, and declared that the Republic had been already acknowledged, and that it ought to be saluted with acclamations, and spontaneously.

All the members soon rose, and cried "Vive la République!" It was observed that M. Odilon Barrot showed some reluctance to rise, and remained sitting after the rest, upon which there were loud cries of "Stand up, stand up," and loud cheering.

M. Barbès and M. Etienne Arago then rose, and amidst great tumult protested against this proclamation as useless. Next followed a short speech from M. Tralet, one of the representatives of Paris, and then renewed acclamations.

#### THE PROCLAMATION.

At this stage of the proceedings M. Courtais entered the Hall, and said:—I come in the name of the people of Paris. (Interruption.) I request the members of the Provisional Government to come out on the portico of the building, and the representatives of the people to follow them, in order to proclaim the Republic. (Great agitation.) The whole Assembly rose in the midst of the loudest acclamations of approval.

A member: The heroic population of Paris request you, through the Commandant of the National Guard, to proclaim with it the Republic in the face of death.

The whole Assembly then rose, and headed by the Provisional Government, proceeded to the portico. All the officers of the National Guards who were in the Assembly, as well as those in command of the men in attendance on the Chamber, ranged on the steps, on which place all the Deputies also ranged themselves. Immense crowds of persons, mostly in uniform, also collected on the steps, and four of the colours of the legions were ranged two on each side of where the Provisional Government were standing. The scene was at this moment magnificent; the whole of the steps being covered with a vast crowd of men in uniform, on which the setting sun was gleaming.

This took place at about half-past five o'clock, when there arose a loud shout, and there was a great rush across the bridge to the *façade* of the Chamber of Deputies. No place could be finer for such a spectacle. Add to this, says another account, the quays, at each side of the bridge, and on each side the river, were crammed with people and National Guards mixed irregularly. Within the railing, the National Guards and staff officers filled the space that lies between it and the first steps. Above were the Members of the Provisional Government; and beside them, and filling the whole of the flight of steps beneath them, the 600 or 700 members of the Assembly. Every man of them could be distinctly seen by every spectator from the Pont Royal on the one side, and the Pont des Invalides on the other; and from the Church of the Madeleine in front, if human vision could reach the distance.

The scene that presented itself defies description. The colours of the National Guards had been brought within the railing. Something was wanting, but it was soon forthcoming. "The colours of the army" were called for in voices of thunder. They were brought forward, and then recommenced the proclamation of the Republic, the acceptance of it, and the fraternization of the 20th of April.

The Republic was proclaimed and accepted unequivocally by the National Assembly, in the presence of 200,000 of the people of Paris.

The proceedings of the Assembly, from Thursday, will be found in another part of our Journal.

The whole-lengths, flanking the large Engraving of the Hall of the Assembly, show the full costume and undress of the guards of the House, who attend on the President, form his household, &c.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

But carpe diem, Juan! Carpe, carpe!

\* \* \* \* \*

Life's a poor player—then—play out the play!—BYRON.

TILL the Royal Meeting at Ascot shall have crowned the early moiety of the season's Olympics with its "ray of living light," these notices of the national sports must be confined to the operations of the race-course. The range of recreations without doors has now become so wide—so limitless almost—that a mere catalogue of them would occupy more space than the columns of a newspaper have to spare in these stirring times of journalism. Cricket—Angling—Rowing—Yachting—all the great summer amusements, have their offsets in infinite variety. A man may have no taste for sailing, for instance—but the pretence affords him a licence for something towards which his inclination tends. The other day a tourist in the Isle of Wight took up his quarters at a hotel in Cowes. While discussing his breakfast, there arose a mighty din of brazen sounds in an adjoining room. He inquired the cause of the uproar. "Sir," answered the waiter, "it's a gentleman that comes here every May for the purpose of—" "Yes, yes," interrupted the guest, "I understand—to yacht." "No, sir," said the attendant: "to live abed and play upon the French horn." Fishermen are not all now such as Doctor Johnson described them. Occasionally the instruments of their craft have a problem at one end and a philosopher at the other; this involves natural history . . . For these reasons, and others of the same sort, in treating of sports it is most convenient to deal with one at a time.

During the current week there was the last of the Spring Meetings at Newmarket. It was a most pleasant gathering, but the results had little reference to the future. The Rowley Mile Plate—occasionally prophetic of coming events—was unprofitable as regarded light or shadow; and the Suffolk Handicap was of no use to anybody but the winner.

The three days may be passed with this brief word—or less, if the taste of the authorities was consulted. The spirit of the course at Newmarket is by no means of a popular character; its health will be the last spot in Great Britain to offer a local habitation to democracy. Physical progress monopolises the end and aim of the Jockey Club; the printer of the race-lists recently ventured upon a slight improvement—adding to the returns of the events a sketch of the running. He has been directed to discontinue the innovation.

The little aristocratic meeting at Shrewsbury confines its interest to a local circle—a very different ring from that which is the cynosure of the modern million. For another month Mammon will be the Olympian deity: Ascot is fast passing from the lists of fashion to those of the lottery offices—alas! that it should ever be written—the Royal races are going to the "sweeps!" Here is one establishment in the City advertising that it will draw on the Derby, Oaks, Emperor's Cup, and Queen's Vase, to the tune of *Forty thousand pounds!* and another in the West-end that on these four events its scheme extends to some *Thirty-eight thousand pounds sterling!* The operations at Bath next week will no doubt effect the policy of the great event for the week following in Surrey. So far as the "shadows before" have yet extended, they have obscured one's ear, according to the anticipations of these our commentators. Months ago it was suggested that Surplice had attained his zenith: he has been on the wane for some time. What may win must depend upon more contingencies than relate to ordinary ventures: those that have the will may not have the way; and those who have the way may lack the will. This day se'night both sides of that question shall be sifted—it will be something to get rid of the "chaff." What the issue of harvest home shall be, it were bold to speculate on—so soon; for the present, it may be enough to say that the *Green* crop looks well.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, for three year olds. Last three miles of B.C. (5 Subs.)

Mr. H. Coombe's Trounce, 8st 10lb .. .. (Rogers) 1  
Sir J. Hawley's Vanity, 8st 5lb .. .. (Marson) 2

The Suffolk Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, if declared, &c., with 100 added; the second saves his stake. Last mile and a half of R.C. (18 Subs, 7 of whom declared, &c.)

Mr. Verity's Walngate-bar-without, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb .. .. (Nat) 1  
Lord Exeter's Swordplayer, 3 yrs, 5st 1lb .. .. (J. Mann) 2

Handicap Plate of £50. A.F. (H. Piatoff) 1

Mr. Venty's Walngate-bar-without, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb .. .. (Nat) 1  
Duke of Bedford's Ethen, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb .. .. (Dean) 2

The Champion Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three-year-olds. About one mile and five furlongs. (12 Subs.)

Mr. R. H. Nevill's Doyer, 8st 7lb .. .. (Marson) 1  
Mr. Bowes's c by H. Platoff, 8st 7lb .. .. (Butler) 2

#### THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes, 10 sovs each. T.Y.C. Bowstring .. .. .. .. .. 1  
Radulphus .. .. .. .. .. 2

Match, 300. A.F.—Wilmot beat Cassandra filly. Handicap Plate. New T.Y.C.

St. Ann .. .. .. .. .. 1  
Sotterley .. .. .. .. .. 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for two-year-olds. T.Y.C. Nina .. .. .. .. .. 1  
Westow .. .. .. .. .. 2

#### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Derby betting—at least, all that we deem worthy of notice—was confined to the four favourites, Spring Jack, Loadstone, and Swiss Boy being the strongest parties. Jack was decidedly first favourite. Surplice fluctuates between 12 and 15 to 1; one of these days he will assuredly see 8 to 1, or go clean out of the market; his present position is quite a mistake.

#### SUFFOLK STAKES.

5 to 4 agst Spring Jack (t) 5 to 1 agst Springy Jack (t) 7 to 1 agst Springy Jack (t) 13 to 1 agst Loadstone (t) 9 to 1 agst Swiss Boy 13 to 1 agst Surplice 18 to 1 agst Shylock

#### DERBY.

5 to 4 agst Springy Jack (t) 18 to 1 agst Eagle's Plum 7 to 1 agst Eagle's Plum 18 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum 20 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum 18 to 1 agst Shylock 30 to 1 agst Great Western 40 to 1 agst Sheriff 40 to 1 agst Sheriff 1000 to 15 agst Fugelman 1000 to 10 agst Glutton

#### OAKS.

9 to 1 agst Do-it-again 10 to 1 agst Queen of the May

#### THURSDAY.

DERBY.		
7 to 1 agst Glendower (t)	17 to 1 agst Eagle's Plum	30 to 1 agst The Fiddler
7 to 1 — Springy Jack (t)	18 to 1 — Nil Desperandum	35 to 1 — Voyager
7 to 1 — Loadstone (t)	(t)	40 to 1 — Sheriff (t)
10 to 1 — Swiss Boy (t)	18 to 1 — Shylock	1000 to 10 — Oscar
12 to 1 — Surplice (t)	20 to 1 — Spongo (t)	

#### SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES.

3 to 1 agst Bellenden	5 to 1 agst Saddle	5 to 1 agst Executor
	6 to 1 agst Silver Eel.	

#### THE THEATRES.

##### HER MAJESTY'S.

Mdlle. Jenny Lind's second performance of *Amina*, in Bellini's opera of the "Sonnambula," on Saturday night, was received with the most rapturous demonstrations of applause. The universally-recognised characteristics of her delineation are exquisite naturalness, graceful simplicity, and entire freedom from stage conventionalism. Her delivery of the slow movement in the last scene is one of the most poetical readings of that dramatic situation ever heard, and her delivery of the finale replete with youthful buoyancy and breadth of effect. Her expression throughout the opera is all instinct with intelligence; her deportment is modest, frank, and unaffected; and her voice in the upper notes has wondrous power to charm, whilst her ornaments and embroideries are in the best possible taste.

On Tuesday night "Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated, the part of *Gennaro* being sustained, for the first time, by Cuzzani, a singer whose intonation is so perpetually at fault as to distress the ear acutely. The want of a tenor to relieve Garibaldi from unceasing labour and exertion is severely felt, and we hope, therefore, that the report of the engagement of Simms Reeves will be corroborated.

The arrival of Madame Tadolini, a *prima donna* who has gained much fame in Italy and Germany, is a welcome event. She will make her *début*, we understand, on Tuesday next, in Donizetti's opera of "Linda," which was expressly composed for her at Vienna. It is one of the best works of the deceased composer, and has not yet been sufficiently appreciated in this country.

On Thursday night, the Swedish Nightingale appeared in her popular part of *Maria*. In no character can the genial charm of Mdlle. Lind's acting and singing be more thoroughly appreciated than in this character. The *Vivandière* or sutler mixing amongst soldiers, if coarsely rendered, might be disagreeable; but the refinement of Mdlle. Lind divests the character of every particle of boldness. Her dramatic tact and vocal excellence are supreme throughout the opera.

Mdlle. Lind's performance was received with the utmost enthusiasm by a crowded house. She was rapturously encored in the "Ra la plan" air with the soldiers, and as vehemently applauded in the duo with Gardoni. In the second act she was called for three times after the Singing Lesson, in which she executed a series of roulades with great effect. Her prolonged shakes and sustained notes afforded the highest delight in the air in the last act. At the close of the Opera, the usual ovations were bestowed upon her.

On Tuesday Perrot made his re-appearance in "Alma," with Cenito.

##### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The long-anticipated *début* of Mdlle. Pauline Viardot Garcia took place on Tuesday night, before a great assemblage of Royalty, rank, fashion, and artistic celebrities. The details of the career of this celebrated vocalist are presented in another column. Her first appearance was under chequered circumstances. Mario, at the eleventh hour, suffering from a severe cold and relaxed throat, was compelled under medical advice to abandon his part of *Elvino*; Salvini, who has played it with Viardot in Vienna, refused to undertake it at a short notice; and at length, rather than that the opera should be changed, Signor Flavio, a tenor who made his appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1841 with no great success, consented to enact *Elvino*, appearing of course without any rehearsals, at a notice of a couple of hours. It may be conceived that the natural trepidation of Mdlle. Viardot Garcia was considerably increased by this untoward event; and, in fact, she never completely recovered from her fright until the sleep-walking scene of the last act. Had we not, from Continental experience, been well acquainted with her musical and histrionic genius, we should not have recognised Viardot Garcia until her finale. We must defer criticism as to the earlier scenes for her future appearance, which will be this evening (Saturday); and, as we are glad to learn, with Mario as the lover. Like Malibran, Viardot is a singer of impulse, and her successes are greatly dependent on external or physical causes. Her voice comprises nearly three octaves, having the sympathetic qualities of the contralto with the lofty range of the soprano. The best portions of her extensive register are the medium and lower tones—the notes of the upper octave exhibiting a want of *timbre*, arising probably from over-exertion in training. Her genius in vocalisation is, however, unmistakable. Her embellishments comprise the most rare and original intricate passages and intervals; her shake is perfect, and on the highest note in her scale, as exhibited in the "Ah! non grunge," quite electrical. The exclamation "Ah! mi abbraccia," in her contralto notes, thrills through you; the entire finale is a daring conception—a wonderful outpouring of joy and rapture—the very triumph of vocal mechanism and art. It would be vain to attempt a description of the sensation created by this prodigious display of consummate skill, for there were no bounds to the explosion of delight evinced in a spontaneous encore, recalls, bouquets, &c.

Signor Flavio (whose real name is the Marquis de Puig, son of the Spanish General of that name, who was Governor of Madrid and Barcelona) has a very fine voice, but appears to be deficient in style. In some passages his chest notes were very nearly being remarkably great; but his constant use of the falsetto, and his manner of dragging the time, were drawbacks. He has sung the part of *Elvino*, with Mdlle. Tadolini, in Naples, several times. Not being habituated to the pitch of our orchestras, he was occasionally flat. If there were no Mario, Flavio would be a most valuable acquisition: he has a handsome face and acts with energy. He was recalled twice after his air opening the second act. Of course, from the want of rehearsal, his scenes with *Amina* incommode the *débutante* sadly, particularly in the duo and in the finale of the bed-room scene.

Mdlle. Corbari's *Lisa*, Polonini's *Alessio*, and Tamburini's gallant *Count*, rendered the cast in the *ensemble* very complete; but we do not approve of the interpolated air of Mdlle. Corbari in the last scene, albeit extremely well sung.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the second representation of "La Cenerentola" with their presence on Saturday night; Alboni again producing a powerful effect in the part of the heroine.

Mozart's incomparable lyric comedy of "Le Nozze di Figaro" was revived on Thursday night, introducing Mdlle. Steffanoni, her first appearance this season, in her part of the *Contessa Almaviva*, Grisi taking the *Susanna*, Madame Bellini *Marcelina*, Tamburini *Il Conte Almaviva*, Lavinia Basilio, Polonini Antonio, Rover Bartolo, Marini *Figaro*, and Alboni *Cherubino* the page.

The encores were the overture, the duo "Sull' aria," between Grisi and Steffanoni; the duo "Cruel, perche," between Grisi and Tamburini; the air "Voi che sapete," by Mdlle. Alboni; and the "Non più andrai," by Marini. Mdlle. Steffanoni was well received, and sang the air "Pergi amor" very nicely. The house was well attended, and the perfection of the *ensemble* drew forth the greatest demonstrations of delight.

#### SURREY.

"The Three Red Men," a drama, taken, as we observed last week, from Pau Féval's novel, "Le Fils du Diable," and which was played at the Ambigu in September, was brought out here on Monday evening. The French piece was in the author alone knows how many acts, and somewhat heavy. It laboured under the additional disadvantage of being played against the "Chevalier de Maison-Rouge," at Dumas' theatre, but achieved a certain degree of success—more, we imagine, than it will at the Surrey. Not that it has been badly translated or put upon the stage; on the contrary, the management deserves some credit for the *mise en scène*; but its action and effects are not sufficiently clear and powerful to please a Surrey audience. Mrs. R. Honner, Mr. Hicks, and several members of the old company, appear in it to great advantage.

Very much more, however, must be done than has yet been accomplished, if the Surrey Theatre is to be raised to any position. It will not be by hack translations or feeble revivals that the establishment will become a good property, nor in the case of original pieces—if they may be so called—will it be achieved by trusting to the class of dramatic authors to whom ten shillings a night is considered sufficiently remunerating for the representation of their plays. To make the Surrey a first-rate theatre, first-rate talent in every department must be employed, not only in writing the pieces, but in their production.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. C." Todmorden.—1. We do not understand the game. 2. Your solution of No. 223 is a failure.  
 "M. D."—The best players in Russia are supposed to be M. Petroff and Major Jaenisch, both writers on the game; in Hungary, Messrs. Szen, Lowenthal, and Grimm; and in Germany, Messrs. V. der Laza, Hanstein, and Mayet.  
 "H. P." "True Blue," "L."—We have many very excellent games in type, but more important matter has kept them back.  
 "J. S. W." Plymouth.—Subsequent examination convinced the author of Problem No. 218, that it was not solvable under six moves. The solution of Enigma 301 which has so long puzzled you, is given below.  
 "Woodstock"—See our notice to "H. B." The problem suggested by No. 221 requires to be accompanied by a solution.  
 "G. P. Jun."—Remit a guinea for your year's subscription for the "Chess Player's Chronicle" to the publisher, Hurst, of King William-street, Strand, and you can then get it post free every month. The match now playing by correspondence between the London and Amsterdam clubs is for fifty guineas a side. One game only is to be played.

"T. B. R."—The celebrated match between London and Edinburgh began in 1824, and occupied about four years in playing.  
 "F. R. P."—Unless of rare excellence, and then only as exceptions, we do not like suicidal problems. Those sent by you are "tolerable, and not to be endured."  
 "J. K." "J. P. B."—You have not succeeded in solving No. 223. The rules for the game of double Chess can be got of Sherwin, the chess-men turner, in Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn. We know nothing of the game.  
 "Eva."—To your first enquiry we should say about twenty-five thousand per day. To the second, you are right.  
 "C. W. C."—Address the player named at the London Chess Club. His coadjutors in the match are the hon. Secretary of that club and two or three of its best players.  
 "W. L."—We suspect you have copied the position incorrectly. Mate seems quite impossible in three moves. If you favour us with more Problems, have the goodness to make your diagrams with the utmost distinctness; the former ones are hardly legible.  
 "A. Z. B. Y."—Enigma No. 305 is quite correct.  
 "W. S." Islington.—Apply to Mr. Wakefield, surgeon, of Battle-bridge.

"D. C. L."—The anniversary festival of the Yorkshire Chess Association will be held at the New Assembly Rooms, Halifax, on Wednesday next, the 17th. Henry Edwards, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Invitations have been issued to the leading players of the country, and a goodly muster is anticipated. For tickets, apply to the Hon. Secretary, F. A. Leyland, Esq., Halifax.  
 "F. J. C." Oxford.—You are mistaken; White's Pawn is at K R 5th, and takes the adverse Pawn in passing in the same way as if that Pawn had been played to K R 3d square.  
 "Septimus."—By a communication just received from Mr. Harrwitz, at Breslau, we are gratified to learn that there is every probability of his returning to London shortly. He makes no allusion to his contest with Mr. Anderssen, but will most likely forward the games when it is concluded.  
 "J. R. E."—Received with thanks.

"J. W. B."—The price appears to us preposterous. A second edition of the other work named will not be published at present, though the sale has been unprecedented.  
 "A. A." Clifton.—No. 1 is pretty enough. The second has too little merit for our columns.  
 "E. S."—No collection of Problems by Dr. Roget has ever been published.  
 "H. B. P."—It forms a very good six-move Problem, the author thinks. He doubts the possibility of solving it in less.  
 "G. B. J."—You are quite correct.  
 "R. T." Manchester.—A Chess Club is established in connexion with the Mechanics' Institute at Manchester; why not join that?

"A Burnley Amateur's" Enigma is quite beyond the limits of our poor comprehension.  
 "W. H. A." "C. W. R." "Muff" "H. B."—We replied to your previous communication, and those of some other correspondents, on the subject of the same Problems, a fortnight ago; but the pressure of continental news compelled the postponement of our answers, when in type, until to-day. The same cause has prevented the publication of many games of interest, which have been in the printer's hands for weeks.  
 "E. J. H."—The King can castle after having been in check, but he must not do so to escape while he is under a check.  
 "Gil Blas."—Your solutions have no reference to the Problems in the paper named. The obvious course is to give the particular numbers of the Problems.  
 "Rhadamanthus."—No. The mate can only be effected in the way we pointed out.  
 "H. H. C." "H. E. K." "Jutz."—You forget that, in Problem No. 223, Black may interpose the Q's Pawn at his second move. If the mate could be given as you suggest, the Problem would be a very childish affair.  
 "W. T." Lincoln.—Look again at Enigma No. 305. Your other solutions are correct.  
 "F. R. S."—Lucena's work has no date, but is supposed to have been written about 1495. We doubt if you can now procure a copy.

Solutions by "G. H." "Amateur" Burnley; "Sopraccito," "C. A. M. K." "C. N. C." "Miles," "G. P." "S. S. T." "G. A. H." "W. L." "A. Z. B. Y." "Mp B̄uB̄Ae" "J. R. S." Birmingham, are correct. Those by "Sophia," "Styk," "Sydney," are wrong.

\* Amateurs of Chess should bear in mind that the celebrated Annual Dinner of the Liverpool Chess Club, an event always looked forward to with especial interest, is appointed to be held on the 24th of the present month. Full particulars may be obtained of the Hon. Secretary, G. S. Spreckley, Esq., Liverpool.

## PROBLEM NO. 224.

The conditions under which checkmate is to be effected in this position were omitted last week. They are as follows:—

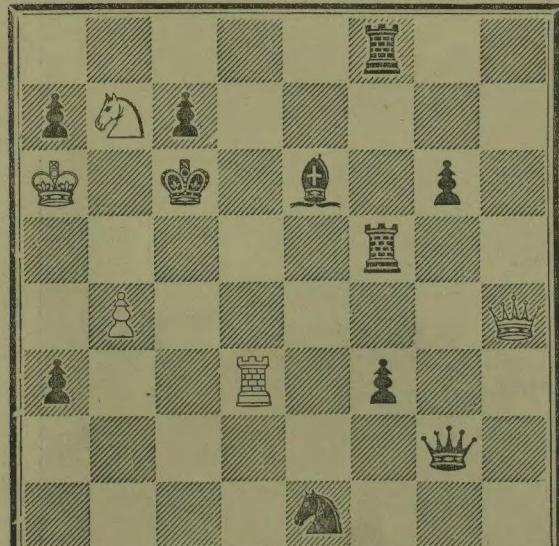
White to play, and mate in six moves.

Solution next week.

## PROBLEM NO. 225.

By W. H. C.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 311.—By W. H. C.

WHITE. K at his R 6th  
BLACK. Kt at his B 4th  
R at Q 7th  
R at Q B 2d

WHITE. B at Q Kt 2d  
Kt at K R 8th  
B at Q 4th

BLACK. Ps at K R 6th and  
Kt at K B 2d  
P at K 3d

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 312.—By Mr. ANNET.

WHITE. K at Q Kt 3d  
Q at K Kt sq  
R at K R 3d

WHITE. B at K 5th  
Kt at K B 4th  
P at Q Kt 3d

BLACK. R at Q R sq  
Ps at Q R 3d and  
Kt at Kt 4th

White playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 313.—By R. A. B., of Leeds.

WHITE. Kt at his R 8th  
Q at Q R 8th  
Kt at K Kt sq

WHITE. Ps at K R 2d and  
Q at Q 5th  
Q at Q R 8th

BLACK. Kt 2d  
Kt 4th

White has the advantage of two Queens, but White having to play, mates him in five moves.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Saturday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, honoured the exhibition of the Royal Academy with a visit. The august party arrived at ten o'clock, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Douro, &c. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort remained an hour and a half inspecting the different schools, and then returned to Buckingham Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen during the day. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Equerry in Waiting attended on horseback. In the evening, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, honoured the performance at the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtey officiated. The Royal children took their usual airings. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Duchess Ida and the Princess of Saxe-Weimar attended divine service in the Royal German Chapel.

On Monday afternoon, the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. At the Court, Baron Cetto, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Bavaria, had an audience of her Majesty and presented his new credentials. His Excellency was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B. The Queen, in Council, was pleased to declare the Right Hon. the Earl Granville Vice-President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations. The noble Earl had the honour to kiss hands on his appointment. In the evening the Royal dinner-party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse, his Excellency Prince Castelcicala, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Earl Foscue, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Viscount Clifden, and Monsieur Colona (in waiting on his Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse).

On Tuesday, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, their Royal Highnesses the Duke Bernhard and the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward and the Princesses of Saxe-Weimar, arrived at Buckingham Palace at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay a visit to the Queen. The illustrious party remained and partook of a déjeuner with her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Queen and Prince Albert afterwards took a drive in a carriage and four, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and attended by Lady Caroline Cocks. The Equerries in Waiting, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey and Captain the Hon. Alexander Gordon, attended on horseback. Prince Alfred and the Princess Alice took walking and pony exercise, and the Princess Helena was taken an airing in the Royal gardens.

On Wednesday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Charlemont, Lord Byron, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Captain the Hon. Alexander Gordon, visited the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, in the Regent's Park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also visited the gardens. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening, at Buckingham Palace. The company included her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, &c. His Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Palace at a quarter-past eight o'clock, for the Hanover-square Rooms; his Royal Highness being the director for the evening of the Concert of Ancient Music. The Prince was accompanied by the other noble directors, the Duke of Wellington, &c. Soon after the Prince's departure, the Queen also left the Palace for the Hanover-square Rooms, to honour the performance of the concert with her presence.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—On Tuesday afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and attended by Lady C. S. Cocks, took a drive to Claremont, and visited the illustrious inmates at present residing there. The Equerries attended on horseback. The Queen returned to dinner at Buckingham Palace.

ARRIVAL OF HIS SERENE HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERIC WILLIAM OF HESSE.—His Royal Highness Prince Frederic William of Hesse, eldest son of the Landgrave William of Hesse and her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Denmark, arrived in London, on Saturday, from Germany, on a visit to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. The visit of the Prince, who, it will be recollect, is a nephew of the Duchess of Cambridge, may be considered of some import at the present moment, his Royal Highness being the prospective heir of the Crown of Denmark, on the death of his father, the heir presumptive. His Excellency the Danish Minister has accompanied the Prince to the Palace, and to the various members of the Royal Family. His Excellency has also called with the Prince on Viscount Palmerston, and the principal members of the Cabinet, the Duke of Wellington, &c. His Serene Highness intends to spend some weeks on a visit to his illustrious relatives. His Royal Highness Prince George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has also arrived at Kew from the Continent.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1848.

The Registrar-General issued his quarterly statement on Wednesday last:—

The quarterly returns are obtained from 117 districts, subdivided into 532 sub-districts. Thirty-six districts are in the metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,612,958 in 1841. The mortality has been high in the quarter ending March 31, 1848, but rather lower than in the previous quarter; and, taking the increase of population into account, higher than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1847. The deaths returned were 57,710 in the last, and 57,925 in the previous quarter. The deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1847 were 56,105. The smallest number of deaths returned in the ten last winter quarters was 42,410, in 1839. The mortality was below the average in the winters of 1839, 1842, 1843, and 1844; in the severe winter of 1845 it was 49,996, which is considerably above the average. In the mild winter of 1846 it was much below the average. The rest of the year was unfavourable to health; some of the diseases of hot climates set in; the potato crop failed in England and Ireland, with disastrous effects. In 1847, scurvy, typhus, and other zymotic diseases prevailed; and at the end of the year influenza broke out. Its ravages extended over the country, and continued in some districts through the month of January, 1848. A tabular statement is given, which shows that, in unhealthy seasons, the difference above the calculated number was, in 1840, 2024; in 1841, was 1839; in 1845, was 1625; in 1847, was 6027; and in 1848, was 6755; whilst in healthy seasons the difference below the calculated number was, in 1839, 1179; in 1842, was 1014; in 1843, was 2973; in 1844, was 1403; and in 1846, was 5267.

In London 16,455 deaths were registered in the first thirteen weeks of 1848, and 15,289 in the first thirteen weeks of 1847. The deaths in the winter of 1846 were only 12,518; in 1845, however, they had been 14,686. The mortality was high during the first five weeks of the present year. In the week ending February 5, 1453 were returned, exclusive of deaths by violence and sudden deaths; in the next week the deaths were 1296; the temperature rose, and in the week ending February 19 the deaths were 1102; in the five following weeks the deaths only varied from 1090 in the first to 1054 in the last week but one of the quarter ending April 1. Typhus is still epidemic in London, and destroys the lives of from 60 to 80 persons weekly. Small-pox, measles, scarlatina, and hooping-cough were fatal to many. The deaths ascribed to influenza in the thirteen weeks were 102, 102, 89, 56, 29, 47, 27, 33, 18, 11, 10, 16, 8. Pulmonary diseases (exclusive of consumption) were little more than half as fatal at the end as they were at the beginning of the quarter. A great difference will be observed in the causes of death in 1847 and 1848, although the mortality was high in both winters. In the winter of 1847 the deaths from diseases of the lungs were 4056; in 1848 they were 3357; on the other hand, zymotic diseases were more than twice as fatal in 1848 as they were in 1847.

In the districts of the kingdom generally, exclusive of London, the deaths in the winters of the five years 1844-8, were 32,494, 35,310, 31,332, 40,816, and 41,255. The deaths in the districts of Lancashire and Cheshire, in the five winters, were 11,368, 12,896, 11,928, 15,457, and 15,444, and nearly equal, in the last two years, to the deaths in London, although the population was only 1,530,460 in 1841, when the population of London was 1,948,369. From the registrar's remarks, it appears that typhus, scarlatina, hooping-cough, and small-pox were epidemic in many parts of the country. The mortality of Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool still remains excessively high. The deaths in Birmingham were 1660; the population was 138,187 in 1841. Birmingham has, in its site, many advantages in a sanitary point of view, and the occupations of the people are not insalubrious; but the beneficence of nature appears to be defeated by the negligence of the authorities. Water, pure air, and a perfect system of drainage are not provided, as they might be, for the whole town; and the consequence is that want and the epidemics abroad have destroyed thousands of the lives of the inhabitants within the last two years. The fatal effects of collecting large bodies of labourers, without adequate house accommodation, have been illustrated in Lincoln.

The registrar of the home sub-district, after remarking that the deaths in the quarter were 161, adds:—"This return shows that, within a period of two years and a half, the mortality has been doubled. The fact is accounted for by the increase of a temporary population connected with the formation of railways, without a sufficient increase of accommodation, which has induced typhus and measles. There have been nineteen deaths from fever, fourteen from influenza, and twenty-seven from consumption." But Lincoln itself appears less salubrious than it might be made. In Nottingham the mortality was high, but not so high as in the winter of 1840. The mortality in Liverpool and Manchester is still excessively high, but not so high as in the winter of 1847. There is a manifest improvement in Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, and Leeds. In Sheffield and York the mortality was higher in 1848 than in 1847.

The extent to which vaccination is neglected in some parts of the country is deplorable and inconceivable. Such facts as the following are, it is to be feared, not uncommon in other districts besides East Sunderland:—"Deaths, 140; considerably above the average; 69 more than in the corresponding quarter of last year. The increase is principally to be attributed to the prevalence of small-pox in the district. 47 persons have died of small-pox, (only one after vaccination.) Out of the 140 deaths 84 are under five years."

Here 47 persons, chiefly children, died; and this implies that some hundreds besides were injured and disfigured, by a disease that may be almost altogether prevented by vaccination; which the legislature, under the administration of the Poor-law, has placed within the reach of every poor child in the kingdom.

## IRELAND.

MATTERS have assumed rather a peaceable turn both in Dublin and the provinces, and revolution is for the time being in abeyance. The *Freeman's Journal* says:—"The run for gold has entirely subsided, and a complete reaction set in; as an instance of which it may be mentioned that the large sum of £10,000 was paid into the Cork branch of the Bank of Ireland, in one day last week, by the savings banks.

Mr. MITCHELL has retired from the Irish Confederation, in consequence of differences of opinion between him and Mr. Smith O'Brien on some important political questions. The latter gentleman, it was rumoured, had been removed by the Lord Chancellor from the commission of the peace.

## STATE PROSECUTIONS.

Notices have been served on Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher, to the effect that the Crown would proceed to trial in their case on Saturday (this day). Mr. O'Brien intends to defend himself, and address the Jury in his own behalf. Mr. Butt has been engaged to defend Mr. Meagher.

## THE QUEEN V. MITCHELL.

Wednesday having been appointed by the Court of Queen's Bench for delivering judgment on the demurrer put in by the Crown to Mr. Mitchell's plea of abatement, the Court was crowded to excess, and great anxiety was manifested to learn their Lordships' decision.

The Chief Justice stated, that the Court ought not to take cognizance of the offences specified in the indictment filed in that Court being the same offences set forth in the *ex-officio* informations, and which indictment, at the request of the Attorney-General, was set aside. His Lordship then proceeded to read the defendant's plea in abatement, to which the demurrer on the part of the Crown had been put in; and said it had been argued that the demurrer was objectionable, inasmuch as the *ex-officio* information amounted to a discontinuance. His Lordship, however, was of opinion that there was no precedent or authority either by the decision of a Judge or in the text writers of that Court to sustain the defendant's plea, or to overrule the demurrer, and cited a number of authorities in support of his view of the case. His Lordship concluded by stating that in his opinion, and in the opinions of those by whose authority he was guided, the plea in abatement was bad.

Mr. Justice Crampton: I fully concur in the decision of the Chief Justice, for the reasons already specified.

landscape, somewhat in De Wint's manner, but with enough of nature to make it Mr. Davidson's own. It has been bought by Mr. Lewis Pocock—not without a struggle, for there were two other competitors at the private view, and at the same moment, who had determined to buy it.

336. "Tombs of the Newton Family—Yatton Church, Somerset." W. N. Hardwick. A picture painted to emulate Mr. Nash at the Old Water-Colour Society, and far from an unsuccessful picture in an always interesting and valuable line of art.

333. "The Seven Ages of Woman." Henry Warren. Seven pictures in one, with an ornamental border surrounding the seven subjects. The story of woman's life is told with great beauty, and some of the groups are infinitely superior to anything Mr. Warren has yet done. The Bridegroom is almost worthy of Stothard. The border is too much in Mr. Owen Jones's manner, and quite oppresses the subjects it surrounds.

The woman's expression is good; the colouring and execution, like all that Mr. Whennert sends forth, extremely careful. It appears, however, a little top-heavy.

We have engraved one of the Highland scenes which Mr. Robert Carrick has contributed to the collection—82—"The Wounded Cateran." The composition of the group, and the expression of the faces, are admirable; the accessories are skilfully disposed, and the colouring of the whole is harmonious and truthful. It is, altogether, as are Mr. Carrick's other productions, of great merit.

#### EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY. SECOND NOTICE.

THE two Academy Pictures Engraved in our Paper of last week were two clever specimens of the classes of art to which they respectively belong. No painter

ever had truer feeling for cool chequered shades than Mr. Creswick; and Mr. Phillip in his "Scottish Fair" has given us an almost living illustration of a general gathering in the North, with all the incidents and circumstances most characteristic of the occasion, and best adapted for the purposes of Art. The "Scottish Fair" in many parts, reminds us of Mr. Edwin Landseer's "Highland Drovers" (the celebrated picture in the possession of Mr. John Sheepshanks), and still stronger of Wilkie's early but not very well known work of "Pitlessie Fair," a fair in Fife, which he painted before he left Edinburgh for London. Mr. Phillip has only to take care of himself, and by giving his days and nights to Ostade and Teniers, Wilkie, Edwin Landseer, and Mulready, may paint a picture not only worthy of our National Gallery, but of our national reputation. He has evidently an eye keenly alive to the pictorial beauties of subjects of British Country Life.

The two pictures in our present number are of a different stamp, and both clever. Mr. E. Hildebrandt supplies in No. 621, "Susses Nichtstun," a charming sea-shore scene, in the manner of the late W. Collins, R.A., whose recent loss Mr. Creswick and Mr. Hildebrandt seem destined to make good. In pictures like Mr. Hildebrandt's "Susses Nichtstun," much depends on the simple truth

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—"THE WOUNDED CATERAN."—PAINTED BY R. CARRICK.

of an adherence to the actual in nature, and this, indeed, he seems to have had unremittingly before him. The picture is hung in the Octagon-room, and most unworthily so hung; but our Engraving will perhaps induce others to examine it with more attention than the Octagon-room pictures generally receive.

Mr. Elmore's picture (his only picture, by-the-by) is entitled "The Death-bed of Robert King of Naples, surnamed the Good and Wise." He has taken his story from Mrs. Dobson's "Life of Petrarch." "Perceiving," says this very agreeable writer, "that he drew near his end, he (the King) assembled his nobles, and dictated his will in their presence. By this will, he made Joan, his granddaughter, his heir; and her sister Mary was to succeed her. After this Robert desired they would bring to him the two young persons he had named for his successors. He addressed himself to them with the greatest dignity and tenderness; discovered to them the dangers which threatened them, and informed them in what manner they ought to conduct themselves towards their enemies, their friends, and their subjects. . . . 'He died,' says Petrarch, 'as he lived, acting and speaking like himself.' He chose to die in the habit of the Third Order of St. Francis, an act of zeal at that time in fashion." Such is the memorable incident which

their subjects. Yet these not to be represented last words are actually a part of Mr. Elmore's undertaking. The King looks good, and wise, and almost admiring. He is heard with attention, but that dangers which threatened his successors is confined to Mrs. Dobson. Art itself (not Mr. Elmore's art alone) is quite unable to reach what language alone can represent. When a committee proposed to Chantrey to place his fine statue of Grattan, not on a pedestal, artistically correct, but on "The Rock of the Constitution," Chantrey observed, "But how am I to represent 'The Rock of the Constitution?' One rock is like another rock; and, unless I turn to another art, and actually write on the rock itself, 'This is the Rock of the Constitution,' the pedestal will be a mere piece of fancy rock-work, attempting a difficulty which no art can succeed in giving."

These general remarks on the resources of an art—boundless in its own resources—have led us somewhat away from the walls of the Academy. Here, however, we must close for the present, not without a promise that our growing arrear of criticism shall be considerably reduced in our next week's paper. In the meantime we may remark, in justice to Mr. Elmore, that there is much excellent painting throughout his picture. Some of the heads, both in character and execution, are astonishingly fine.



EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"SUSSES NICHTSTUN."—PAINTED BY E. HILDEBRANDT.

Mr. Elmore has selected for the purposes of his art. It must be confessed that he has made the most of it, and contended with equal skill and ability against the difficulties of a subject which hardly allows—in part, at least—of pictorial representation. Our artists are not often clear in making the necessary distinction between subjects particularly suitable for the purposes of the historian, and subjects better adapted for the resources of art. It is quite evident that there are descriptions in Clarendon and Hume (to confine ourselves to English historians), which are in the highest degree picturesque and moving, but not well adapted for the purposes of art.

On the other hand, it is equally true that there are many subjects painted which no words can describe. It is Spenser who says:—

"The poet's wit surpasseth painter's far  
In picturing the parts or beauty daynt."

This, however, was a poet's judgment, and painters may appeal to Raphael and Guido, to Reynolds and to Lawrence, for the superiority of the pictorial to the poetic art in perpetuating "the parts of beauty daynt." But, it would be as well that our artists would occasionally consider a little closer than many do, what art can accomplish, and what her means actually are, and in what way poetry differs from painting and painting, too, from poetry. Mr. Elmore's subject is full of pictorial points: he has revived a scene of great historical interest, and almost persuaded us to think that we are actually witnessing the scene so unmistakably put before us. Yet there are points in the description which no art can reach. How could Raphael represent the good old King discovering to his successors the dangers which threatened them, or informing them in what manner they ought to conduct themselves towards their enemies, their friends, and their subjects?

These general remarks on the resources of an art—boundless in its own resources—have led us somewhat away from the walls of the Academy. Here, however, we must close for the present, not without a promise that our growing arrear of criticism shall be considerably reduced in our next week's paper. In the meantime we may remark, in justice to Mr. Elmore, that there is much excellent painting throughout his picture. Some of the heads, both in character and execution, are astonishingly fine.

## MADAME PAULINE VIARDOT GARCIA.

PAULINE GARCIA is born of a musical family, which for three centuries has illustrated the lyric stage. Her father was the famed tenor, Emmanuel Garcia; and her mother, Joaquina Sitchès, was a celebrated actress, under the name of



MADAME PAULINE VIARDOT GARCIA.

Brianès, on the Madrid stage, who sang the part of *Fidalma* in Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," with Madame Fodor and Madame Camporese, in 1817. The sister of Pauline was the lamented Malibran, and her brother, Manuel Garcia, now the Professor of Singing at the Conservatoire, in Paris, who has written one of the best standard works on the art of singing, was master to Jenny Lind. The school of Garcia in vocalization is in fact European.

Pauline Garcia was born in Paris, on the 18th of July, 1821. At four years of age she spoke with fluency four languages—Spanish (her maternal tongue); French, that of the country in which she was born; English, which she acquired in the family travels; and Italian, destined to the study of her future art. At a later period, when invited to appear on the great lyric stages of Germany, she made herself thoroughly conversant with the Teutonic language. Her genius in painting and drawing was as soon developed as her faculty for languages, and her aptitude for music. Her surpassing talents for sweet sounds were displayed from her earliest infancy. At seven years of age, she accompanied, on the pianoforte, her father's pupils, when he gave his singing-lessons. Such was her manual dexterity, facile fingering, and poetical touch, that at first it was proposed "she should pursue the career of a pianist, and she became one of the most accomplished scholars of Liszt. After having accompanied the family migrations, first to England, then to New York, and afterwards to Mexico, Pauline returned to Europe, in 1838, and completed her education in the Belgian capital. At sixteen years of age her voice became fixed. Like the organ of her sister, in quality it combined the two registers of the soprano and contralto, having that soul-stirring tone which exercises such a potent spell on her hearers. In compass, her voice had three octaves. In the month of May, 1839, before she had attained her eighteenth year, she made her first appearance on any stage, at the King's Theatre, in this capital, in the character of *Desdemona*, the same reason that Mario first made his *début* in this country. Her success was most brilliant. She sang an aria composed by Costa, introduced in "Otello"; she was

recalled several times during the progress and at the end of the opera. In the month of October following, engaged for the Italian Opera in Paris, then playing at the Odéon, she created equal enthusiasm, by her *début* in the same character. In the month of April, 1840, she was married to M. Louis Viardot, *homme-de-lettres*, at that time Director of the Italian Opera, who, on his marriage, resigned that post. M. Viardot is a distinguished publicist in Paris, and was recently offered the post of Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, by the Provisional Government of the Republic.

The appearance of Pauline Viardot Garcia was, indeed, quite a musical event, and European managers were eager to offer her engagements. Her last appearance in London was in the season 1841, when she sang in Cimarosa's "Oraizi et Curiazi," with Mario. Her health was not in the best state, and her physical strength not sufficient to answer to the calls upon her ardent nature, in giving vent to the dramatic excitement of the scene, as the peculiar characteristic of Garcia is, her stage abstraction is so perfect that all traces are lost of the *artiste* in the character she is so vividly presenting. It was for this reason that she declined to receive the offers made to her by the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris. She preferred to travel, and visited Spain, singing in Madrid and Grenada, and then passed another season in Paris, singing with Grisi and Persiani. Her next engagement was for two seasons in Vienna, where her triumph was immense, singing every school of music, so as to satisfy the exigencies of the most classic musician, as well as to astonish and delight the general body of amateurs of Italian music. When Rubini formed the troupe at St. Petersburg, Madame Viardot Garcia was the selected *prima donna*, and there, by the side of Madame Castellan and Mlle. Alboni, she had three triumphant seasons, the rigour of the climate alone compelling her to try a more congenial atmosphere. Finally she appeared at the Italian Opera in Berlin, and when Mademoiselle Lind had quitted the German Opera, Madame Viardot took her place in the *répertoire*.

Hamburg, Dresden, Frankfort, Leipzig, &c., were cities in which she created unparalleled enthusiasm. Her last engagements were at Berlin and Hamburg, in German Opera, completing her career, in March last, in the former capital. She is engaged at the Théâtre de la Nation, in Paris, for the next winter, having been expressly selected by Meyerbeer as the *prima donna* for his new opera of the "Prophète."

The following are the operas in which Madame Viardot Garcia has sustained characters:—*Desdemona*, in Rossini's "Otello;" *Rossini's "Oraizi et Curiazi;" Rosina* in "Il Barbiere;" *Camilla*, in Cimarosa's "Oraizi et Curiazi;" *Arsace*, in "Semiramide;" "Norma;" *Ninetta*, in "La Gazza Ladra;" *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula;" *Romeo*, in the "Capuletti e Montecchi" of Bellini and Vaccai; "Lucia;" "Maria di Rohan;" *Leonora*, in Donizetti's "Favorita." In Mozart's "Don Giovanni," she has been equally successful in *Zerlina* and *Donna Anna*. In Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" she has doubled in one night the parts of the *Princess* and *Alice*, the latter being one of her best assumptions. In Berlin, latterly, she took the amateurs by storm in Glück's "Iphigenie en Touride," and in Halevy's "Juive." Her *Valentine*, in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," has been also the admiration of the Berlin connoisseurs.

In every relation of private life Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot is endeared to her family and friends.

## MADAME TADOLINI.

AFTER many fruitless efforts to engage her, made in former years, this celebrated *prima donna* has at last arrived in England. Her name and reputation are familiar not only to all *dilettanti* who have visited Italy or Germany, but to the musical world generally. The reason is very simple, her name is found on the title-page of the most celebrated *morceau* of the more modern operas. "Il Campo del Crociati" was expressly written by the celebrated Mercadante for Madame Tadolini, was finished, rehearsed, and on the point of being produced, when the revolution broke out at Milan. The theatre was of course immediately closed—the lyrical appeared destined the first of all the arts to suffer; the battle raging with special fury in the courtyard of the celebrated Conservatoire of Music; more than eighty cannon-balls traversing the dormitory of the fair pupils of the establishment, the future *prime donne* of the operas of Italy, and of all the stages of Europe. They were with great difficulty extricated at the beginning of the affray. It was this Revolution which delayed so long Madame Tadolini's arrival, first by illness excited by fear, and next by the breaking up of roads and bridges by the hostile armies.

The maiden name of Madame Tadolini was Eugenia Savorani. Her father, Filippo Savorani, was one of the most wealthy and respected citizens of the town of Forlì, in the Pontifical States. He lavished every means of education on his daughter, whose beauty and intelligence, at the earliest age, were the admiration of all her friends and townsmen. Having shown great aptitude for music, the services of two celebrated professors of the hour, Favi and Grilli, were secured, and, under their able tuition, was rapidly developed that soft, tender, impassioned voice which has so long since rendered Madame Tadolini the most celebrated of Italian *prime donne* in Italy and in Germany. Filippo Savorani, desirous to give the musical education of his daughter the utmost finish, took her to Bologna, to study under the well-known Maestro Tadolini. This celebrated professor found that all that he could teach her was soon exhausted, and in his admiration, from a master he became a lover, and ultimately married his fair pupil. But this occurred only after much resistance, for the father of Madame Tadolini never contemplated her adopting a professional, still less a theatrical career; and this marriage was, in this respect, to seal her fate.

She shortly after her marriage left for Paris, her husband having been named conductor of the Théâtre des Italiens. Here the young singer made her *début*, with the utmost success. She could, however, not bear a separation from her native land, to live and to achieve triumphs amongst her countrymen having at all times been the object of her greatest predilection. Hence her resistance to so many offers of engagement to the more distant countries. Amid the number of theatres from which she had offers, she chose La Scala, at Milan, as the most glorious arena. Her efforts were crowned with the utmost success, and engagements poured in for short or long periods from every quarter. She went from Milan to the grand theatre La Fenice, at Venice; from thence to Trieste, Turin, Genoa, Reggio, Bologna, Sinigaglia, Rome, Florence, Naples, Lucca, and ultimately to the Grand Imperial Opera La Carinthia, at Vienna, every remove being marked by a fresh triumph. The frequent renewals of her

engagement at Vienna, up to the very last season, as well as her first success as a *débutante* at Paris, show that it is not in her native land, from indulgent countymen alone, that she has achieved her great reputation; the most critical of audiences in other lands have confirmed the award.

As to the voice of Tadolini, it is sweet, pure, limpid, and resonant, stretching



MADAME TADOLINI.

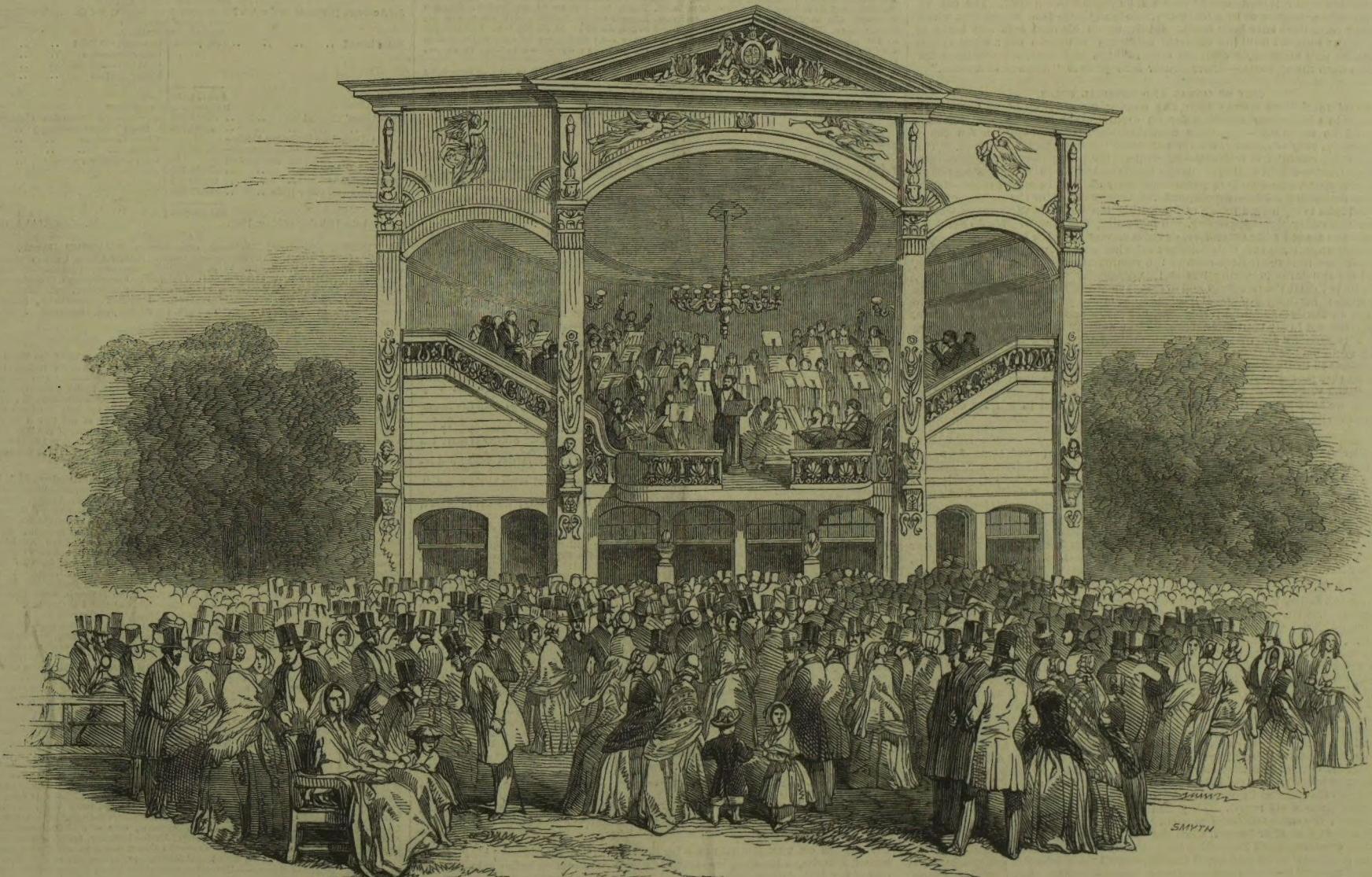
from the lowest up to the highest notes with an ease and agility truly surprising. All the barbarous innovations of the new Italian school—the straining and forcing of voice, as well of action, to produce effect—she has eschewed. Hers is the true Italian school of singing, which accords with her own natural genius, and that of her native language. The consequence is that her voice is matured, but not affected, by her long career of success; and when we hear her sing a cavatina, but a few days since, power, certainty of intonation, and boldness and brilliancy of embellishment, were not less remarkable than the sweetness of her voice.

Madame Tadolini will make her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday next, in "Linda di Chamounix," one of the many operas expressly composed for this distinguished singer.

## SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE fete season at this very popular place of amusement may be said to have commenced on Monday evening; when a splendid picture model of Rome, painted by Danson, was first exhibited to the public. Towards nightfall the city is brilliantly illuminated; fireworks are showered from the Castle of St. Angelo; and there is also a pyrotechnic display upon the lake, or ideal Tiber. The scenic effect of the picture is strongly heightened by a variety of lights, managed so as to throw forward the massiveness of the buildings; and the spectacle is altogether very successful.

Prominent among the other novelties is a new orchestra, built on the left of the lake: it is very capacious, and will accommodate fifty performers. It is painted in appropriate style, and several busts of celebrated musical composers are introduced among the accessories. We have engraved this new attraction, which must be regarded as indicative of the good taste and enterprise of the active proprietors of the establishment.



SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—THE NEW ORCHESTRA.

## OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MAY.

## HELIGOLAND.

Heligoland deserves to be accounted a valuable appendage to the English monarchy. And it is especially so at the present moment, when the unfortunate differences between Denmark and Germany threaten to involve the north of Europe in a war. Into this contest, if it must come, we are not unlikely to be dragged—because old treaties bind us not to sit still and see Denmark mutilated. We may hope the best from diplomacy well directed. The Germans are a wise people, where the dream of nationalism does not interfere to cloud their judgment. But they are an obstinate people too, and there is no knowing into what absurdities their present leaders may hurry them. Under all these circumstances it is well for us, and probably for Europe, that we continue to hold a point where, if the worst come to the worst, our fleet may assemble.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

## DR. CHALMERS.

It is the large white head. A large, broad-chested, old man of middle stature he seems; sixty years of age probably. Something specially there is about the neck and head which attracts attention. The neck thick and powerful, assuming towards the chin and mouth that massive contour seen in the portraits and busts of Luther and Benjamin Franklin; the head turning on it slowly as on a pivot. The features large, rough-hewn, elephantine, yet forming a whole of the noblest beauty, and white as sculptured marble. The forehead wide and expansive; the eyes small and far apart; the mouth close and linear, as if the upper lip were drawn forcibly down over the upper teeth. No appearance of baldness; but thin white hair parted from the crown, and clustering about the ears. A noble Scottish patriarchal head, compared by more than one who has seen it to that of the aged father in "the Cotter's Saturday night"—"The lyart haffets wearing thin and bare."—*Lane's Edinburgh Magazine*.

## WHAT ARE "LIBERTY TREES?"

The united wisdom of Gotham—the dis-united freedom of France, Germany, Denmark, Poland, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Lombardy, Piedmont, Naples, and Sicily—not to speak of the Courts of Rome and St. Petersburg, and the alleys of Spitalfields—seem alike unable to give a definition of what the Liberty Tree may be, such as may suit such homely and honest gardeners as desire to make it grow, but who have an aversion to getting, by mistake, the Gunpowder Tea Plant, or to the scattering of Indian Shot too freely "within our borders," and who love the useful and permanent as distinguished from that which is showy or ephemeral. Those who object to plants which yield neither wood nor fruit—or to such as straggle underneath our own and our neighbours' walls and rot the foundations—or to such as harbour vermin—or to such as creep and create damp—or to such as "poison the children and the cattle"—yet all the while like to have "the new things" as well as their neighbours, would be very glad of some settlement of the matter.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine*.

## CHARLES LAMB.

Lamb's repartees were often brilliant, and were greatly heightened in effect by his stammer, which delayed and kept the mind in suspense for the joke which the eye plainly told you was coming. Many of them have been quoted; but they want the aid of his manner, as well as that of the circumstances which called them forth. Here is a story which has not yet been printed. On one occasion he was very inconsiderately invited to a party where the room was crowded with children. Their noise and tricks plagued him not a little, and at supper, when toasts were flying to and fro, he rose to propose the health "of the m-m-much ca-ca-calamintum g-g-good King Herod!" Let us notice Lamb's anticipation of the famous joke which Sydney Smith made to the Bishop of New Zealand, with respect to the civilities he would receive from his new parishioners, who would offer him luncheon, adding, "there is cold clergymen on the sideboard." Lamb, dissuading Manning from going to China, adds, "Some say they are cannibals, and then conceive a Tartar fellow eating my friend, and adding the cool malignity of mustard and vinegar!... 'Tis terrible to be weighed out at fivepence the pound!"—*British Quarterly Review*.

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The locality of the Place de la Concorde was singularly appropriate for the commencement of the Revolution. The Pont de la Concorde is formed of the stones from the demolished Bastille, and the Place, which first bore the name of Louis XV., afterwards took that of the Revolution, for which its present name, bestowed on it at the Restoration, is, we believe, again to be changed. Here, moreover, it was that the crowning sin of the first Revolution was perpetrated, for "near where the southern fountain seems eternally to leave the pavement," the head of good King Louis XVI. fell. In the centre of the Place stands the Egyptian obelisk, brought some years ago from Luxor, after many difficulties, surmounted with great skill. How strange has been the lot of that block of stone—through how many changes has it passed! How much human passion has writhed round it since it first emerged from its quarry on the Nile! What waves of mortal destinies have rolled by it! On its native shore, the Pharaohs, Cambyses, Alexander, the Ptolemies, Caesar, Omar, Saladin, Selim, Napoleon, successively passed under its shadow; and here, from its base, Louis Philippe stepped out to exile!—*North British Review*.

## STREET MUSIC.

The first music is heard at early morning, whilst we are dressing. It is a harsh organ, and must be played principally to the servants who are cleaning the door-steps—it is invariable air, "We may be happy yet," suggesting anticipations of the evening kitchen, swept up and clean for tea: possibly a vision of a small shop in the general line; or, may be, a thought of the policeman or the soldier. The sound vanishes, and at breakfast-time a mighty instrument drawn on wheels, reminding one of a quantity of trumpets shut up in a book-case and ground into tunes, takes up its place, with two attendants, before the window, and bursts forth into the prayer from "Moses in Egypt" with a force perfectly startling. This collects a small audience, for there is a conjuror in the top compartment of the case who keeps lifting up two small cups, displaying oranges, dice, and anon nothing at all, as he bows his head gravely and opens his mouth. There is another cup in the middle, which is never lifted up at all, but this complicates the trick, and makes it more mystic. There is a singular circumstance connected with this instrument which will be worth looking after. The one we speak of is accompanied by a black dog, who really knows the houses from which former collections have been made. He sits up on his hind legs and barks at the upper windows until the expected halfpenny is thrown out; when this is done, he puts his head between the area railings, and generally obtains a few scraps from the servants.—*Albert Smith: letter press to "Gavarni in London."*

## COST OF MORAL AND PHYSICAL FORCE.

Moral revolutions occupy time and employ men. A thousand persons assemble in a hall—hear speeches for an evening—become convinced that they should do something—appoint a committee—and having spent a few hours pleasantly, they separate. We do not debit these few thousand hours. The committee assemble at intervals—superintend the procreation of petitions—circulate tracts—obtain lecturers—devise bazaars—employ ladies in sewing trifles, and weaving watch-guards or purses—get their aim next in selling them—determine on holding soirees—superintend the buying of tea, or the making of toast—and take every honest means of interesting the public in their movements—passing another pleasant evening, and increasing their funds. We do not debit the hours spent by the committee, or those employed by the ladies, in their respective engagement. We omit these calculations, because we also throw overboard what time the male portion of the community might spend in fighting, and the females in preparing lint and bandages for wounds not quite mortal. We do not debit the mornings and evenings passed in rifle-shooting and the pike practice; for both are probably—ignorance of the pike practice compels us to write dubiously—healthful recreations, but if the account were to be accurate, we could not justly omit these items. The slaughter of a given number of men is a thoroughly different affair. The value of their lives to the nation or to the world may be estimated. At an average age of thirty years, they would be expected to live and earn money for twenty-five years. One thousand men cut off at that period are equivalent to the earnings of one man for twenty-five thousand years, lost. Taking the worth of his work at twenty pounds per annum, we have here a sum of half a million sterling paid in life for one very small battle.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*.

## THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Electricity is traceable to the *electron* of the Greeks; and some four-and-twenty centuries ago, the roving old bachelor, Thales, whilst strolling along the sea-shore, may have picked up a piece of amber, and from it produced the first electric power; though it is hard to associate the philosopher with a spark. Nevertheless, the glass tube and silk handkerchief phenomena belong to the moderns. Franklin identified lightning with electricity about a hundred years since; but the adaptation of this mysterious power—the writing on the line—to the conveniences of every-day life, belongs to our own century, nay, almost to the present decade.—*London Anecdotes, Vol. I., The Electric Telegraph*.

## DINNER TALK.

Joseph Sedley led a life of dignified otiosity, such as became a person of his eminence. His very first point, of course, was to become a member of the Oriental Club; where he spent his mornings in the company of his brother Indians, where he dined, or whence he brought home men to dine. Amelia had to receive and entertain these gentlemen and their ladies. From these she heard how soon Smith would be in Council; how many lacs Jones had brought home with him; how Thomson's house in London had refused the bills drawn by Thomson, Kibbiee, and Co., the Bombay house, and how it was thought the Calcutta house must go too; how very imprudent, to say the least of it, Mrs. Brown's conduct (wife of Brown of the Ahmednuggar Irregulars) had been with young Swankey of the Body Guard, sitting up with him on decks until all hours, and losing themselves as they were riding out at the Capo; how Mrs. Hardiman had had out her thirteen sisters, daughters of a episcopal curate, the Rev. Felix Rabbits, and married eleven of them—seven high up in the service; how Hornby was wild because his wife would stay in Europe; and Trotter was appointed Collector at Ummereapoora. This and similar talk took place at the grand dinners all round. They had the same conversation; the same silver dishes; the same saddles of mutton, boiled turkeys, and entrees. Politics set in a short time after dessert, when the ladies retired up-stairs and talked about their complaints and their children. *Mutato nomine*, it is all the same. Don't the barristers' wives talk about Circuit?—don't the soldiers' ladies gossip about the Regiment?—don't the clergymen's ladies discourse about Sunday Schools, and who takes whose duty?—don't the very greatest ladies of all talk about that small clique of persons to whom they belong, and why shall our Indian friends not have their own conversation?—only I admit it is slow for the laymen whose fate it sometimes is to sit by and listen.—*Vanity Fair*.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has improved nearly one per cent. this week from a variety of causes. As the settlement approached, it became evidently a *bear* account; and, no Continental event having occurred to cause depression, the parties operating for a fall were under the necessity of buying in their differences. This, added to the previous scarcity of stock, of course enhanced prices; while investments on the part of the public (who, fearing from the rise that, by waiting longer, a dearer market might result) gave much firmness to the advance. Consols opened, on Monday, at 83½ to 84; closed, on Tuesday, at 83½ to 84; having been done at 84, again improved in firmness on Wednesday; and, Thursday, quoted 84½ buyers. A reaction, however, later in the day, reduced the quotations 84½ to 84, which was the closing price for money. Exchequer Bills have improved a few shillings, but Reduced continues below its relative value. The scarcity of money stock has been curiously exemplified during the last few days. On Wednesday, for instance, the last price was 84½ for money, and 84½ to 84 for account. A holder of Consols, therefore, could have sold his stock, on Tuesday, at 84½, and immediately have purchased it again for account at 84, with the opportunity of employing his money until the 10th of June (account day), when the stock would be replaced in his name upon payment of its value, at 84. This scarcity is now, however, somewhat lessened, but there still exists a difference in favour of money stock. At the close of the week there was less buoyancy, as the following prices will display.—Bank Stock, 190; 3 per Cent Reduced, 82½; 3 2½; 3 per Cent Consols, 84½; 3 per Cent Annuities, 81½; New 3½ per Cent Annuities, 83½; Long Annuities, 80½; 9½; Do., 30 Years, 5th Jan., 82; India Stock, £1000, 230; Consols for Account, 81½; Exchequer Bills, 2½ and 3d; £1000, 38 41 40 3; Do. Small, 43½.

The Foreign Market has not exhibited much activity during the week, the only rise of importance having been in Peruvian Bonds. The favourable intelligence from Lima caused an advance of three per cent, which has been since, fully maintained. In the remaining stock some business has been transacted, but without any great variation in rates. Prices at the close of the week stood for 5 per cent Brazilian Bonds, 70; 1 per cent Grenada Bonds, 14½; 5 per cent Mexican, 18½; 2½ per cent Peruvian Bonds, 39; Russian, 85; 5 per cent Spanish Bonds, 184; 13; Ditto Passive Bonds, 3½; 3 per cent Spanish Bonds, Account, 23½; 2½ per cent Dutch, for Account, 43½; 4 per cent Dutch, 63½.

Considerable animation has characterised the Share Market, prices, in many instances, having steadily advanced. Caledonians, Eastern Counties, Great Westerns, Midland, and Norfolk Shares, have been large participants in this improved feeling, as the following list of prices will demonstrate:—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 14; Caledonian, 32; Chester and Holyhead Preference, 15; Eastern Counties, 15½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent, No. 1, par; Ditto ditto, No. 2, 5½; Eastern Union, Guaranteed Six per Cent, 9; Great Northern, 3½; Great South, and West (Ireland), 23½; Great Western, 96; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17½; Ditto, New, 8½; Hull, Half Shares, 50; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 73½; Do. 5 Shares, 11½; Do. Fifth, 8½; Do Thirds (Reg.), 5½; Ditto, West Riding Union, 3½; Ditto, Preston and Wyre, 33½; Ditto 5 Shares (A), 11½; Leeds and Bradford, 91½; Leeds and Thirsk, New, 6; London and Blackwall, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 34½; Ditto Guaranteed 5 per Cent, 8½; Ditto Preference Con. 5 per Cent, 46; London and North-Western, 135; Ditto, New, 5½; Ditto, Fifth, 9½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C. 4½; London and South-Western, 48; Ditto, New, 5½; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Midland, 107½; Ditto ditto, £50 Shares, 10½; North British, 23; Do, Half Shares, 10½; Do, Thirds, 12½; North Staffordshire, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 23½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 7; Scottish Central, 27½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; Ditto, Class, B, 2½; Shropshire Union, 14; South-Eastern, 25½; Ditto, No. 3, 12; Ditto, No. 4, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 33½; Ditto, Original Newcastle and Berwick, 30½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 18; Ditto, No. 2, 11½; Ditto, G N E Preference, 9½; York and North Midland, 70; Ditto, Preference, 14; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 32½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Northern of France, 4; Sambre and Meuse, 4½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols yesterday remained steady at 84 to 84½, until the arrival of the continental advices, when some depression occurred. The last price for Money was 84½ to 84½ for Account. In the Foreign Market, Spanish Three per Cents declined to 21½ to 21: the internal state of Spain was the cause assigned. Shares are heavier, at a decline in several instances.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—This week's arrival of wheat of home produce, coastwise as well as by land carriage and sampling has been very small, viz., 3210 quarters. Owing, however, to the previling fine weather for the growing crop, the demand for all descriptions was exceedingly heavy, and, in some instances, Monday's quotations were not supported. At the close of the market a clearance was not effected. The best parcels of foreign wheat were held at late rates, but all other kinds were easier to purchase. The imports this week have been only 4500 quarters. The show of barley was trifling. Grinding sold at full prices, but malting and distilling sorts were neglected. We had a very slow inquiry for malt. In prices, however, we have no alteration to notice. A few parcels of really fine oats sold at 6d per quarter more money. All other kinds were very quiet as regards value.

Attn. M/S.—English wheat, 3210; barley, 1280; oats, 270; Irish oats, 1690; Foreign: wheat, 4500; barley, 472½; oats, 3430 quarters. Flour, 3210 sacks; malt, 1780 quarters.

English Wheat, 16s; Easw. and Kent, red, 4½ to 5½; ditto, white, 4½ to 5½; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4½ to 4½; ditto, white, 4½ to 5½; rye, 32½ to 34½; grinding barley, 30½ to 33½; distilling ditto, 30½ to 33½; malting ditto, 33½ to 36½; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 5½ to 5½; brown ditto, 4½ to 5½; Kingston and Ware, 5½ to 5½; Cheverell, 5½ to 5½; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18½ to 21½; potato ditto, 2½ to 2½; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 19s; ditto, white, 17½ to 21½; tick beans, new, 31½ to 33½; ditto, old, 38½ to 40½; grey peas, 32½ to 35½; maple, 32½ to 35½; white, 32½ to 34½; boilers, 33½ to 36½ per quarter. Town-made flour, 4½ to 4½; Suffolk, 3½ to 38½; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35½ to 38½, per 250 lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22½ to 27½ per barrel; Baltic —s to —s per barrel.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7½ to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50½ id; barley, 32½ id; oats, 19½ id; rye, 3½ id; beans, 33½ id; peats, 36½ id.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 50½ id; barley, 32½ id; oats, 19½ id; rye, 3½ id; beans, 33½ id; peats, 37½ id.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7½ id; barley, 2½ id; oats, 3½ id; rye, 2½ id; beans, 2½ id; peas, 2½ id.

Two small public sales have been held this week. The bidders have ruled steady, and a fair quantity has sold at full prices. Privately, the demand is far from active.

Sugar.—The raw market is firm, at fully the late advance in the quotations. Refined goods are steady, at 55s for brown, and 56s per cwt for standard lumps.

Coffee.—Only a moderate business has been doing in coffee since our last report. In prices, however, we have no material alteration to notice.

Rice.—This article is dull, and most kinds may be purchased on somewhat lower terms.

Provisions.—For Dutch butter the demand is heavy, at a decline on last week's quotations of 2½ per cwt. Fine Friesland is selling at 96s to 98s; fine Kiel, 94s to 98s; other fine qualities 96s to 98s; and inferior and surplus, 75s to 90s per cwt. About 700 firkins of the new Irish butter have come to hand, and the market for such is steady, at 98s to 100s for the first branded Limerick; 94s for third Corks; and 88s to 90s per cwt for fourths. A steady inquiry has sprung up for forward delivery, and about 1000 firkins have been sold for shipment, at 88s per cwt, 90s per cwt, 92s per cwt, 94s per cwt, 96s per cwt, 98s per cwt, 100s per cwt, 102s per cwt, 104s per cwt, 106s per cwt, 108s per cwt, 110s per cwt, 112s per cwt, 114s per cwt, 116s per cwt, 118s per cwt, 120s per cwt, 122s per cwt, 124s per cwt, 126s per cwt, 128s per cwt, 130s per cwt, 132s per cwt, 134s per cwt, 136s per cwt, 138s per cwt, 140s per cwt, 142s per cwt, 144s per cwt, 146s per cwt, 148s per cwt, 150s per cwt, 152s per cwt, 154s per cwt, 156s per cwt, 158s per cwt, 160s per cwt, 162s per cwt, 164s per cwt, 166s per cwt, 168s per cwt, 170s per cwt, 172s per cwt, 174s per cwt, 176s per cwt, 178s per cwt, 180s per cwt, 182s per cwt, 184s per cwt, 186s per cwt, 188s per cwt, 190s per cwt, 192s per cwt, 194s per cwt, 196s per cwt, 198s per cwt, 200s per cwt, 202s per cwt, 204s per cwt, 206s per cwt, 208s per cwt, 210s per cwt, 212s per cwt, 214s per cwt, 216s per cwt, 218s per cwt, 220s per cwt, 222s per cwt, 224s per cwt, 226s per cwt, 228s per cwt, 230s per cwt, 232s per cwt, 234s per cwt, 236s per cwt, 238s per cwt, 240s per cwt, 242s per cwt, 244s per cwt, 246s per cwt, 248s per cwt, 250s per cwt, 252s per cwt, 254s per cwt, 256s per cwt, 258s per cwt, 260s per cwt, 262s per cwt, 264s per cwt, 266s per cwt, 268s per cwt, 270s per cwt, 272s per cwt, 274s per cwt, 276s per cwt, 278s per cwt, 280s per cwt, 282s per cwt, 284s per cwt, 286s per cwt, 288s per cwt, 290s per cwt, 292s per cwt, 294s per cwt, 296s per cwt, 298s per cwt, 300s per cwt, 302s per cwt, 304s per cwt, 306s per cwt, 308s per cwt, 310s per cwt, 312s per cwt, 314s per cwt, 316s per cwt, 318s per cwt, 320s per cwt, 322s per cwt, 324s per cwt, 326s per cwt, 328s per cwt, 330s per cwt, 332s per cwt, 334s per cwt, 336s per cwt

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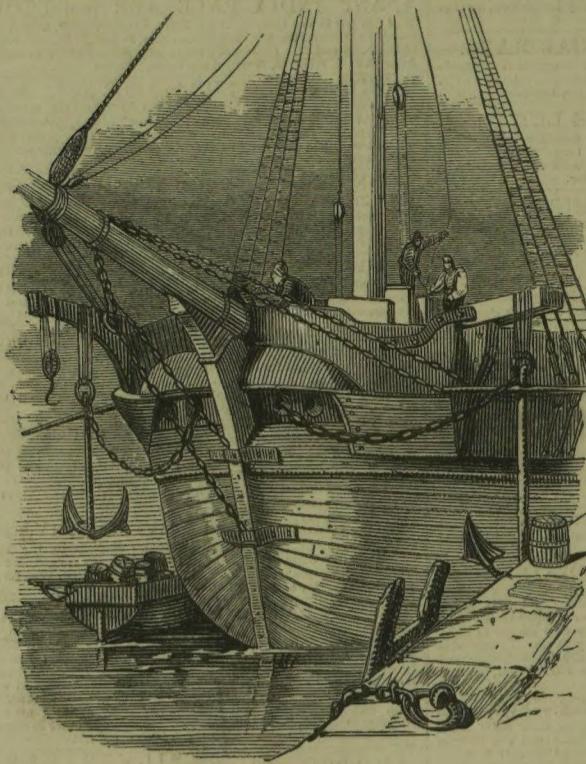
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the Pacific, and to take a series of magnetic observations required to complete the set which has been obtained from every other part of the globe. The Expedition, under the command of Captain Sir John Franklin, sailed from Greenwich, May 19, 1845. The vessels are engraved, with a portrait of the intrepid Commander, in our Journal for May 24; and, the expected intelli-

gence of the voyagers not having been received, we now, at the distance of three years from their departure, have to illustrate the last of three expeditions, which has just sailed in search of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions.

About a year since, it was publicly stated that great fears were entertained as to the fate of Franklin and the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. These apprehensions were somewhat quieted by this assurance in the *Church and State Gazette*, "that the friends and relations of the officers and crews of these vessels are as yet under no apprehensions as to their safety, and it may be satisfactory to the public, and the means of allayng all uneasiness, to know that Captain Sir John Franklin, previous to leaving Woolwich, desired his officers and crews to inform their friends that they could not expect to hear from them after they entered the ice until the month of October, 1847,—when he trusted they would be successful, and vessels would meet them after accomplishing the objects of their voyage of discovery."

As these hopes were not realised, in the autumn of last year, Government resolved to send out three expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and his party. One was forthwith dispatched to Behring's Straits; the second has just sailed for Baffin's Bay; and the third consists of an overland Expedition under the direction of Sir John Richardson.

Sir James Ross, whose whole life may be said to have been passed in the Arctic and Antarctic seas, has superintended the fitting out of the two vessels which have just sailed—the *Enterprise*, under his own command; and the *Investigator*, Captain Bird, an experienced officer on the Polar voyages.

The ships, from their build and internal arrangements, are eminently calculated for the service in which they will be engaged, especially in great strength, admirably disposed for resisting the pressure of the ice. The *Enterprise* is the larger ship, being of 450 tons, and having a draught of water 15 feet 3 inches; it is of teak-wood, and the builders are Messrs. Wigram. The *Investigator* is of 400 tons, with a draught of 15 feet, and was built by Messrs. Green. The last of these vessels is to remain on the edge of the ice, whilst the *Enterprise* is to enter it; for this purpose the bow is of extra strength, the cutwater or stem is filled up, and is quite sharp, in order to cut through the ice, and not to hold it; and the bow has upwards of 7 feet solid thickness of timber.

To show the policy of this extra strength, we have engraved the keel of the *Terror*, with the injury she received in one of her voyages, by the crushing of the ice, when upwards of 20 feet of the keel and 10 feet of the stern-post were driven over on one side, leaving a frightful chasm astern, for the free entrance of the water; when the vessel would have sunk, had she not been run on shore.

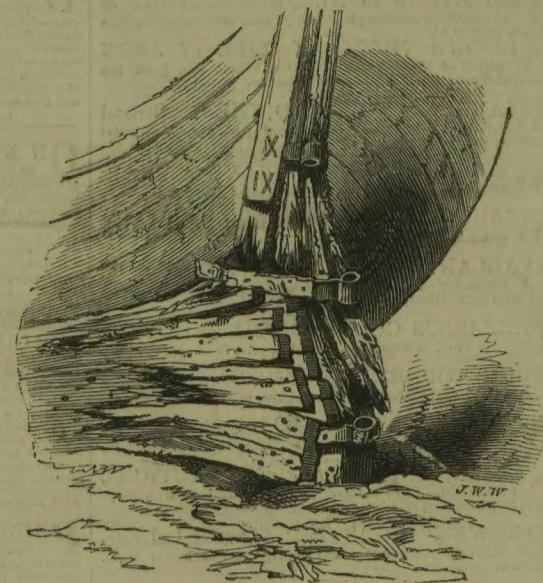
Both the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* are fitted alike; and a roof, similar to the roof of a dwelling-house, has been constructed for each ship, to be put upon deck, between the masts, in the event of having to winter in the Arctic regions. All the officers have cabins, which, though small, are very conveniently arranged; and each contains an iron tube, which, in very cold weather, will be filled with heated air, to proceed from a furnace, placed in the hold of the ship, and from which branches proceed all round it. We have engraved this furnace, which is remarkable for consuming a very small quantity of coal. In the Illustration is shown the main-pipe, and the flat air-chamber, whence the air, after running beneath the upper deck, is diffused through the cabins by small tubes.

The men sleep in hammocks hung up on the lower deck, and it is calculated that when the thermometer "above" is at 40° below zero, there will be a temperature "below" of 40°, or 8° above the freezing point. Each ship is stocked with three years' provisions, consisting of pemican, preserved meats, and vegetables, and the usual salt junk of the Navy.

We have also engraved the implements provided for cutting out the ice, the forms of which sufficiently denote their respective uses.

There have likewise been constructed two steam launches, for keeping up communication between the ships. These launches were built by Mr. Thom-

places previously agreed upon in the neighbourhood of the Mackenzie River, where they expect to meet with Sir John Richardson and his party. Should they succeed in reaching the land, and not fall in with Sir John Richardson, they will make for Cape Bathurst, Cape Parry, and Fort Good Hope, where Sir John has been directed to leave bags of pemican for the use of the parties. While those proceedings are being carried on by parties detached from the ship, those remaining behind will search in that immediate neighbourhood the pro-



STERN OF THE "TERROR" CRUSHED BY ICE.

bable places where Sir John Franklin may be hampered; and, from the systematic plans that will be adopted, there is little doubt but their efforts will be crowned with success, and our gallant countrymen in the *Erebus* and *Terror* rescued from their perilous condition.

The following are the names of the officers of the ships:

"*ENTERPRISE*."—Sir J. C. Ross, Captain; Mr. M'Clure, First Lieutenant; Mr. M'Clintoch, Second Lieutenant; Mr. Bron, Third Lieutenant; Dr. Robertson, Surgeon; Mr. Biggs, Purser; Mr. Mathias, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Court, Second Master; Mr. Cheyne, Midshipman; Mr. Whitehead, Clerk; Mr. Shellabear, Master's Assistant; Mr. Gransell, Master's Assistant; Mr. Abernethy, Ice Master; Mr. Snook, Boatswain; Mr. Hall, Carpenter.

"*INVESTIGATOR*."—Sir J. G. Bird, Captain; Mr. Robinson, Second Lieutenant; Mr. Barnard, Third Lieutenant; Mr. Anderson, Surgeon; Mr. Adams, Assistant-Surgeon; Mr. Moore, Mate; Mr. Creswell, Ditto; Mr. Allan, Second Master; Mr. Tatter, Ice Master; Mr. Gilpin, Clerk in charge; Mr. Tracy, Master's Assistant; Mr. Osborne, Boatswain; Mr. Hinckster, Carpenter.

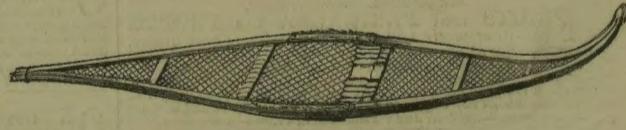
The Master's Assistant in each ship has been selected from the Royal Hospital Schools at Greenwich, at £90 per year each.



WEATHER HELMET AND CAP.

It should be added that a reward of upwards of 100 guineas has also been offered to any of the whale ships which may bring information of the expedition, the actual amount of the reward depending upon the authenticity and value of the information conveyed. They have also been invited to look out for any of the copper cylinders which Sir John Franklin was directed to throw overboard daily on reaching 65 deg. north.

"We believe," says the *Athenaeum*, "that the other measures taken by the Admiralty, in a more liberal spirit, are efficient for their purpose; but the fears of a wife have naturally outrun official fears; and Lady Franklin has herself occupied the ground which the Admiralty treats as a surplusage—taking her scale from the



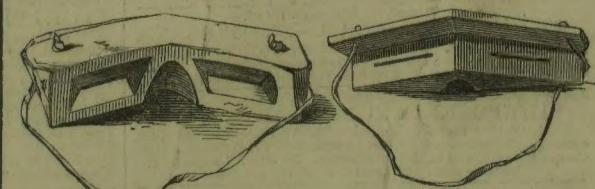
SNOW SHOE.

more munificent measures of our French neighbours in similar circumstance, to which we referred on the occasion before adverted to. She has issued a notice offering a reward of £2000, with the view of inducing any whaling ship which resorts to Davis's Straits or Baffin's Bay to make search in ports not within the scope of the expedition sent out by Government. The £2000 are to be divided as follows:—£1000 between the owners, captain, officers, and crew of any ship which



SEAL-SKIN AND FUR GLOVES.

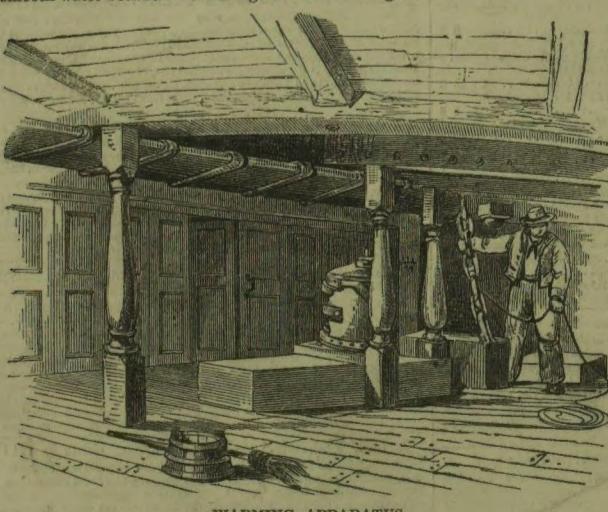
shall depart from the usual fishing grounds for the purpose of exploring Prince Regent's Inlet, Admiralty Inlet, Jones's Sound, or Smith's Sound, provided such ships finding the expedition under Sir John Franklin in distress shall make up to and afford it relief; and £1000 to be divided amongst the officers, owners, and crew of any ship which shall at an early period of the whaling season make extra exertions for the above object, and in the event of discovering the expedition, should such assistance be required, bring Sir John



SNOW SPECTACLES.

Franklin and his party to England. Her ladyship intimates that in order that there may be no misunderstanding about the rewards, the matter shall be referred to the following gentlemen, whose decision shall be final, those gentlemen having kindly consented to act as referees in the matter:—Admiral Beaufort, Capt. Sir William Edward Parry, and Mr. Ward."

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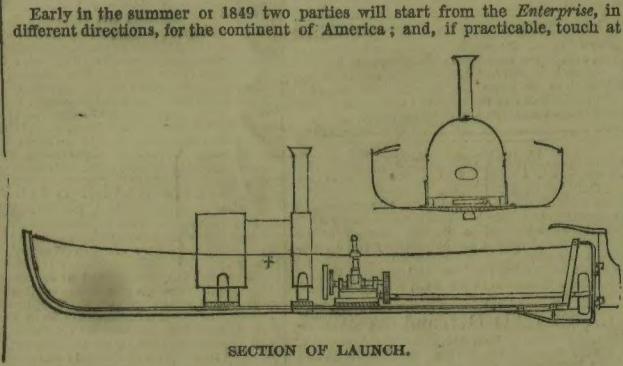
WARMING APPARATUS.

The warm clothing for the expedition has been supplied by Messrs. Silver and Co., Cornhill, and Mr. E. B. Roberts, of Moorgate-street. We have here engraved one of the Weather Helmets, which covers the head, throat, and chest, so that the face only is exposed. The Snow Shoe is, in the outer part, of wood; the interior of the skin of moose deer, cut into strips; and the feet, after being covered by blankets, are fastened by sandal gartering. The Caps are of seal skin, lined with fur; and the Gloves, or Gauntlets, are of the same. The Snow Spectacles have wooden frames: in the engraving the inside and exterior of a pair are shown. There are, also, Weather Garments, consisting of helmet, coat, and trousers, the latter with soles to them; all made from impervious cloth, covered and seamed, so as to be waterproof as metal, and thus to encase all except the face.

The ships are to be towed by two Government steamers clear of the land; and, at about 300 miles north of the Orkneys, they will be left to pursue their way towards and among the ice. The route to be taken has already been published; but following are a few additional particulars. Should the Expedition not discover the *Erebus* and *Terror* in the neighbourhood of Davis's Straits, Baffin's Bay, or Lancaster Sound, the *Enterprise*, under the command of Sir



STEAM LAUNCH.



SECTION OF LAUNCH.